

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY OCTOBER 29, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2828.

## Hawaii at Washington

Third Judgeship Is Favorably Settled.

THE "VINDICATION" HAD STRINGS ON IT

The Gill Land Protest Is Looked Upon as Unwarranted—No Reply Likely.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—The decision of Attorney General Knox presented to President Roosevelt regarding the validity of the Territorial act authorizing an additional judge for Hawaii will not be made public as to its text till tomorrow, October 11, but the purport of the decision is already known. After studying the law of the case Mr. Knox decides that the Territorial legislature was given authority by Congress to authorize an additional judge. This means, of course, that an additional judge will be appointed. It is stated at the department that the nomination may be expected before a long time.

The appointment of Eugene R. Hendry, of Hawaii, to be marshal of the United States in the Territory, was announced October 10. The appointment was made chiefly on endorsements from Hawaii. Col. Parker, who has recovered sufficiently from his illness to be out, has been looking after some matters but just at present he is in New York City. It is expected that he will return within a day or two. He is likely to have something to say about the appointment of a new Territorial judge.

The Department of Justice has received some peculiar letters regarding the reappointment of Judge Humphreys, when his term shall have expired. These letters were directed to the Department of the Interior and thence referred to the Department of Justice. They come from different localities, chiefly in the South, including Texas and Arkansas and urge the department to reappoint Judge Humphreys for the sake of pure morals. The tenor of these letters leads the department officials to think that Judge Humphreys or some of his workers have started a movement, such as has become popular in appealing to Congress in these latter days. There is a man in this city, named Wilbur F. Crafts, who makes his living from reform movements and from working up petitions among churches and religious bodies. It is not known whether Mr. Crafts is concerned in these letters, but the manner in which they are forwarded very much resembles Mr. Crafts' methods.

In that connection it is well, perhaps, to reiterate that those who claim that Judge Humphreys secured a complete vindication from the administration, when the charges against him were dismissed, are sadly mistaken. Your correspondent knows from the highest possible authority, publications in other newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding, that Judge Humphreys and his following in Hawaii are not on top in the regard of the administration and have never been. Judge Humphreys was distinctly reprimanded, although informally and in a private conversation for his conduct towards his fellow citizens in Hawaii. His haughty conduct was reproved. However, there was nothing for the department to do but dismiss the charges against him. As has been told in these letters hitherto, he was the appointee of the McKinley administration and that was prima facie in his favor. Neither the Attorney General nor the President wanted to acknowledge that a mistake had been made. At the same time the department felt that Judge Humphreys had been ill-treated in some particulars. Without discrediting Mr. F. W. Hankey, it is known that the sending of him here to represent the Bar Association was unfortunate. All the story of Mr. Hankey's former association with Judge Humphreys and the latter's hospitality and kindnesses towards him was told to the Attorney General in a light that impressed him very strongly. The decision might have been the same, had some other lawyer been sent, but a far different impression on the minds of high authorities would have been made as to the case of the Hawaiian Bar Association.

F. M. Grew and Edwin Farmer have been appointed day inspectors in the customs service at Honolulu. The Department of the Interior has just received back from Hawaii, whence it had been sent for reference to the Territorial authorities, a long protest

## NAVAL OFFICERS ON THEIR WAY SOUTH TO HOLD COURT IN A NEW POSSESSION

Pearl Harbor Will be Thoroughly Inspected.

**N**O MORE distinguished board of naval officers has been gathered in the United States in recent years than that of which the members are in this city. Two rear admirals and four captains, one at the very head of the list, make up the court which is to try their old friend, Capt. H. F. Tilley, recently governor of Tutuila, who will be through the city tomorrow in the Sonoma, on his way to Pago Pago, to be tried.

At the head of this body of officers, who represent three classes at the naval academy, all being in the Annapolis institution at the same time, is Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who commanded the battleship Iowa during the late war, and now on duty at Washington as a member of the advisory board, of which Admiral Dewey is the president. It was from duty with this body, and after giving his testimony in the Schley court-martial case, that Admiral Evans was ordered to serve as president of the Tilley court.

Admiral Evans saw Honolulu for the first time yesterday morning. He has served upon the Pacific station before, once during the Chilean war, when as the commanding officer of the Yorktown, he was successful in getting away from Valparaiso with the American refugees, who were taken to Callao in safety. Again, he served in the Bering sea, in command of a patrol fleet, in both cruises being commanded for his bravery and discretion. He is a man not above the medium in height, strong face which shows its rugged lines without covering of any hirsute adornment, a bright alert look and a hearty manner. Of his trip, he said last evening:

"I shall go down to see Pearl Harbor tomorrow, but the entire party will not accompany me. I want to go as a member of the general board, for when I return there will be many questions asked me as to what may be expected of the harbor. There is a general feeling that the people who have the land which the government wants are trying to 'squeeze' the government before it is transferred.

"There will be many elements in the decision as to what may be done at the new station. It is easy to make new acquisitions of territory, but it is hard to defend them. Much will depend, of course, upon the decisions of the army fortifications board. That will be a fine board, Colonel Heuer is one of the foremost men in the army in that line, and Major Davis is an excellent officer. Speaking generally, there will be a complete station put in Pearl Harbor, for there are few places on the American continent where the natural advantages are so great. It is also the intention of the department to make a great station at Subig bay. Here there are many questions to be considered, the labor market, the general conditions of the Territory, the cost of supplies and such things enter into the matter. The advantages of Pearl Harbor are very well known, however, and the station there will be one worthy of the site.

"Much interest is felt in all things Hawaiian. I should like nothing better than to live here for several years and watch the development of the country. The wealth is here; it is how to get it out. Many people believe that there should be some concession in the matter of the labor laws, to prevent great loss or damage to our interests here. I suppose Governor Dole is the natural leader here. I do not know him, but I tried to see him today, and will try again tomorrow. He is very highly thought of in Washington by every one. He has the absolute confidence of the men with whom I have talked of this country, and I wish to meet him very much.

"Once we have Hawaii defended, we



REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS.

will have to have a station in the Aleutian group, for it must be remembered that there is a large part of the United States in the north. We are now looking for a good harbor in that string of islands."

Rear Admiral Henry Glass is the junior of that grade, having been advanced to it through the retirement of Admiral Schley, which took place on the 8th of the present month. His commission has not been sent out, but he has the title and rank nevertheless. Admiral Glass has seen Honolulu through many years, having come here the first time early in the seventies. He is a very modest man, and would not talk at any length, but said that he thought Honolulu had greatly changed, and in fact that no other town he ever had seen had experienced the same amount of change as in the past three years, since the time he was here in the Charleston, on the way to take Guam and finally to land as port captain of Manila.

Admiral Glass is now commandant of the new training station for boys, located upon Goat Island, in the bay of San Francisco, and it is his expectation that he will remain there for some time; at least until the completion of the buildings for that station. The work now being done there, he said, was excellent, and the young men trained there were a credit to the navy. From what has been said it is believed Congress will make provisions for extensions of that station during the present term.

Capt. C. M. Thomas is the other member of the party who has been in Honolulu before, having been here in the Oregon, which ship he took back to the United States after her disastrous strike in the Japan sea. He is still the commander of the battleship, having been taken off only for this service. He said yesterday that his ship was in excellent shape, and that had it been needed he could have gone on around the world. Captain Thomas is one who disapproves of the new plan of cutting down the secondary battery of a battleship, as is now planned in the new vessels, where the 6-inch gun is mounted instead of the 8-inch. He also does not like the idea of the 7-inch gun at all. Captain Thomas expressed himself as much pleased with the new buildings of the city, commenting upon the Young and Hackfeld structures as most creditable to any city, even one of much larger size than this.

This mission of the members of the board, said Captain Thomas, is most painful to all of them, owing to the fact that Captain Tilley has always been looked upon by his fellows as a model of propriety. Captain Thomas said that in his opinion the board could not complete its work in time to catch the ship leaving Pago Pago on November 1st, and that it would be about the first of December when the members got away.

Capt. P. H. Cooper, the former commander of the battleship Iowa, who brought that ship around into this ocean after the war was over, is the senior captain, and will be a rear admiral before the year is over. He has had no command since the close of his last cruise in the Iowa, and has spent the time serving upon boards such as the present one. He is now on leave, and this duty is a most pleasant experience to him, as he has never before been in this part of the world.

Capt. P. F. Harrington, who is one of the members of the board who never

before cruised in these waters, is now

Transition Period Captives Want Freedom.

Two transition period prisoners intend to make another attempt to evade the consequences of their crimes, and with that end in view pleas in bar were filed yesterday by the attorneys for George Wade, who killed the steward of the Australia, and William Ester, also serving a sentence for murder. Petitions were filed by which it is hoped to have the indictments found by the last grand jury declared invalid, and once this is done the prisoners hope to secure their freedom from under the old conviction which has twice been declared unconstitutional, by habeas corpus proceedings.

Wm. Ester alleges in his petition that he was indicted for murder in the first degree May 7th, 1899, and that May 23rd, 1900, he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to a term of twenty years in prison.

That therefore the new indictment found by the last grand jury is illegal and should be dismissed.

George Wade files a similar plea, alleging that he was sentenced May 17th, 1899, for murder, and has been serving his term, and was in prison when the indictment was returned. He states further that more than two years have elapsed since he was taken into the custody of the court, and during that time he was given no trial or examination upon the indictment now presented. He further alleges that the laws of Hawaii were not carried out, in that the defendant was not arraigned and prosecuted in a court of record, and that no indictment was presented for over two years after his arrest. These delays he alleges were not his fault and he asks:

"That the failure to prosecute said defendant as above alleged, has, by operation of law, operated as an acquittal of the defendant of the charge herein alleged against him, and under the provisions of the law he is entitled to an order by this court for his discharge from custody."

WANTS GRAND JURY MINUTES.

William Davis, one of the men indicted by the grand jury, asks that he be allowed to see the minutes of the grand jury in relation to his case, and that he cannot plead before he has seen them. He alleges that he had no examination before a committing magistrate and believes the indictment to be based upon insufficient evidence.

LAST DAY OF TERM.

Yesterday was the last day of the special September term, which was extended as much as could be done under the law. There was a general cleaning up of business of all kinds, and the calendar is in comparatively good shape. A few weeks' work by two judges will effectually relieve its present overcrowded condition.

PRISONERS SENTENCED.

Kalilipaka, a Hawaiian who was twice sentenced in the District Court for petit thefts, was given a three years' sentence by Judge Gear yesterday, to begin at the conclusion of his present term. When he was asked if he had any reasons to give for a light sentence, the prisoner said through the interpreter, that as it was in the power of the court to be lenient, he should exercise that power. The defendant said he had pleaded guilty and that fact ought to be taken into consideration. Judge Gear stated that in view of his previous crimes the defendant had no right to expect leniency, but said he would take off two years of the five years limit, and sentence him to three years in prison. Kalilipaka was charged with stealing two calabashes valued at \$4.

Alfred Christiansen was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, having already served a few months. He pleaded guilty to stealing a harness valued at fifty dollars.

D. McGoldrick pleaded guilty to the theft of a bicycle and sentence was suspended on the promise of the man to go to San Francisco where he has a wife and child.

PORTO RICANS AS AMERICANS

The Porto Ricans in Oahu are proving good Americans and they have an eye to the moral aspect of their surroundings. At one of the camps occupied by these people there are a number of Japanese, who have been in the habit of posing in the altars together on their return to work. A couple of weeks ago a committee of Porto Ricans waited on the Japanese and told them the practice must cease while there were women and children in the camp. The notice had its effect. It has been the custom with the Japanese to hoist their national flag every Sunday, and a few weeks ago the flag went up as usual. The Porto Ricans noticed it and decided that while they were on America, they could not let it be good form to have anything but the stars and stripes over a building. A committee called on the Japanese and stated the case; the Japanese sun burst came down and old glory went up in its place.—Hilo Herald.

ADDS TWO NEW MEN

Republicans Show Interest in Work.

LARGE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

Stewart Loses His Fight But Keeps the Members Busy—Many New Rules.

IT WAS a dark day for T. Stewart. First, the Republican Territorial Committee met. Then it added two members to the executive committee. It refused to investigate appointments made and their endorsements. Incidentally the fifth district's candidate for the executive committee was left. Barring these body blows, and with a few raps to his credit, placed upon various members of the committee, the man from Kalihi did pretty well, thank yet.

Despite the fact that the meeting was called by H. P. Baldwin, who is not chairman, there was a very fair attendance both in person and by proxy, and a gallery which held the Heavenly Twins, Lewis and Turk, and Matchlock Holmes Ney. It was very soon after four o'clock when the headquarters of the committee began to be filled with the members of the body. Proxies were filed with the secretary to the number of twelve, and then a motion was made that Col. J. W. Jones act as chairman. This was agreed to and the following roll was made up as representing the attendance: Andrew Cox, J. P. Cooke, J. W. Jones, C. W. Wilcox, J. A. Kennedy, by Cooke; W. G. Walker, by Cooke; G. F. Renton, by Cooke; Peter N. Kahokuuna, by Cooke; H. P. Baldwin, by Cooke; J. H. Fisher, G. P. Kamauha, by J. D. Paris; L. J. McCabe, by Frank Pahia; B. F. Sandow, by B. H. Wright; J. A. Palmer, by Wright; T. Brandt, by Wright; George H. Huddy, T. McCants Stewart, M. McCann, by Stewart; H. L. Holstein, by Stewart; A. N. Kepokai.

The gage of battle was thrown down at once by the motion of J. P. Cooke that the committee elect two new members of the executive committee, at large, to increase the membership of that body to eleven. To this, after the matter had been explained by Mr. Cooke, as being done from a desire to have the executive committee of such size as to have a quorum here all the time, Stewart objected, on the ground of illegality, taking the stand that the convention which authorized the committee had fixed the number of members at nine. He read from the proceedings of the convention and then offered a resolution which was later adopted, but which he hoped would wipe out the original motion. Chairman Jones refused to consider the amendment and Stewart began to denounce the proposed course as revolution, saying it would return to vex the members, when some faction temporarily in power would elect its own friends to as to control the body permanently.

B. H. Wright said if it must be revolution to provide a body which could hold meetings, he was in favor of revolution. He was interrupted by Stewart, who asked if his plan did not cover the point, and Wright informed him that he could not approve of the Stewart plan. This brought on a spirited colloquy, Stewart saying he had talked with Wright and the latter insisting that he had only told the former to call again, the encounter ending with the Kalilipaka member remarking, "what's the use talking to you, anyhow," and Wright insisting that there was need of the two new men.

Senator Paris thought there should be an increase, as the plan proposed would not solve the existing difficulty.

Stewart further explained his plan. Colonel Fisher suggested that there had been sufficient work done by a small body and said that the Territorial committees should do the business, working through proxies. He said he did not believe in close corporations, and the central committee could do just what it wanted done.

Stewart agreed and argued.

Chairman Jones said that the duty of the committee was to take steps to have a body which could do the work of the party all the time, and with little danger of delay.

Stewart said if one change could be made the whole of the rules could be wiped out.

Wright insisted that if the convention had made a mistake the committee should not make one, but should see that the executive body was full and well balanced by appointing two or three men.

Stewart insisted that the law should be respected.

The vote resulted in the passage of the Cooke resolution by 15 to 5, the negative votes being, Stewart and two proxies; Huddy and Fisher.

Stewart insisted it was revolution. The following resolution was then offered by Stewart, the one he tried to have considered earlier:

(Continued on Page 5)

# MILITIA FIGHT A SHAM FOE

## Fine Marksman-ship Displayed In Manoa.

WITH the rattle of musketry from three sides, showing that the enemy had been completely flanked, bullets poured through the targets which represented this foe, evolutions executed with precision and speed, the First Regiment, Hawaiian National Guard, spent yesterday in a field exercise which was entirely successful and had much of enjoyment in addition.

The sham battle of the militia, which took place on the ranges of the Woodlawn Dairy in Manoa valley yesterday, was in every way most interesting, and for the men who took part instructive. It was a sham fight in all that the word implies, in that there was only a semblance of where a foe might be, represented in lines of muslin stretched along the lava hillsides, to afford a target for the men. There was a splendid display of marksmanship, but the absence of a tangible enemy, while it reduced the possibility of injury from powder burns or accidental balls, made the men a little less careful of exposure and the lines of battle were not always as closely concealed.

The outing of the regiment began with the assembling of the men at the Drill shed, where the orders called them together at 7:15 o'clock. But it was an hour later when the lining up of the companies began, the staff officers gathered about the commanding officer, and the notes of the bugle called the men to the march. The men were carried to the present end of the Rapid Transit company's line, at the lower end of Kamehameha avenue, in a special train of five cars. There was an excellent turnout of the soldiers, when the fact that the valley was wet and the chances of heavier rains good, were known to the men, the number which appeared at the camp being close to 270.

After the march to the station at Alapai street, there was nothing in front of the men but the ride and they made merry all along the route, singing of songs and rattle of music marking the entire way. It was the last stretch of the going which told. The march up the valley was made under a bright moon and had it not been that phase of the lesser light the trip could not have been made by the men at all. Through College Hills there was no danger of trouble, for the men had a good street under them, but it was necessary to leave this road and take to the regular thoroughfare. Owing to the fact that the lower Manoa road is almost under water all the time from the fact that there are taro and rice fields along it from the foot of the valley to the head, there was not a man in the entire turnout who expected to find good going.

And not one of the number was disappointed. There was a mud hole on the lower road, which began where the road runs down to the stream, and which extends to the head of the valley. The distance to be travelled along this route was cut to the minimum by the guides, who led a way across a meadow before striking the mud. It was deep and very slippery and the men and officers had all they could do to keep in the line. But this was not all that was coming to the soldier. After a few hundred yards upon this kind of road, the guide was observed to enter a field which was away below where the twinkling lights told of the camp. Below a Chinese shack the order went back, "Forward by file," and the guide plunged in to a seeming labyrinth of kuaunas, all starting from the back of the house. For more than five hundred yards it was tramp the ridge between taro patches, with the danger of slipping down imminent. Some of the more heavily laden men did slip into the morass which bounded the straight and narrow path which had to be trodden. It was only at the end of this precarious footing that a climbed fence let the men into the enclosure where stood the tents prepared for their entertainment. There was little wanting when the men finally arrived at their temporary homes, for the squads which went out in advance had the ground covered with clean dry straw, the lights and fires going and a great pot of hot coffee ready for the men whose tramping had tired them out completely. There was no other ration for the evening meal, for the men did not take kindly to hard bread at first, and some even grumbled against the strength of the coffee.

Once in quarters the men began to enjoy themselves and they did not let up until reveille. There were guitars and taro patch fiddles, concertinas and mouth organs, and all were going almost as soon as the men had their belts and guns in the corners of the tents. There was as much of comfort as was possible in the men's quarters, and the orders for all lights out was very late in finding forced acquiescence. All the night through, with the driving of the rain against the canvas, and the hum of the busy cooks, for there were ever men who wanted something hot for their good, there came a sound of revelry, and the rules were not too closely observed in this respect, for the men were supposed to be out for enjoyment.

It did rain, for the site of the camp was close to the head of the valley and all night long the moonlight went out as the sheets of wind-driven water fell against the tents. But there were few men who got outside into the wet, and they were usually provided with ponchos.

When the sound of reveille rang through the camp it was to wake a sleepy and tired crowd of young men. They had more than their stint in the hard muddy march, and they began to feel it. "I can't get 'em up," sounded up and down company streets, reechoed against the mountain sides and then the private and the corporal who is worse and even the captain, the worst of all, were awakened and the life of the day began soon after 5:30 in the morning.

It was to be a busy day and there was a deal of preparation for it. In almost every company there had been an addition made to the ration, and the scenes along the company streets were interesting. Capt. Sam Johnson had been claiming for the past two weeks that he would give to his men a treat in the form of pancakes. So it was that he sent out a polished plate of boiler iron which was so arranged that a fire beneath it made it an ideal place for the baking of hot cakes. There was maple syrup too and the supply was so ample that Capt. Johnson did not allow any of his friends to go without breakfast, if his voice could reach them.

There was the usual getting together for the morning battalion drill, and the turnout here showed effectiveness. The first battalion had 162 men and the second 105. This made a very good showing and the men were put through their paces in field movements, little work with the piece being brought in. This limbering up, which took place at about 9:30 o'clock, was the lowdown entertainment for the gathering audience for the later maneuvers, while the more necessary work, the setting of the targets, was going on several hundred yards up the hillside, a squad being engaged in planting the posts for the muslin. All was in readiness when the hour of 10 o'clock arrived, and the men were sent out in the line of battle.

The targets took the form of a line of muslin which represented an entrenched force thrown out from a blockhouse, which was represented by a double stretch of muslin four yards long and two yards high. This was at the center of the line, the target being placed right in front of a huge rock which bore the brunt of the fighting. These were quite a distance up the hill, and the range of the fire was always elevated. Owing to obstructions raised the field pieces of the regiment were not taken out to the camp and so the engagement took the form of an ordinary infantry attack upon an entrenched position, where the fire of the enemy must be smothered to secure any advance.

The cutting of the regiment began with the assembling of the men at the Drill shed, where the orders called them together at 7:15 o'clock. But it was an hour later when the lining up of the companies began, the staff officers gathered about the commanding officer, and the notes of the bugle called the men to the march. The men were carried to the present end of the Rapid Transit company's line, at the lower end of Kamehameha avenue, in a special train of five cars. There was an excellent turnout of the soldiers, when the fact that the valley was wet and the chances of heavier rains good, were known to the men, the number which appeared at the camp being close to 270.

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The labor unions of the city entertained at a dance at the Drilled Saturday night. The attendance was not as large as anticipated. The proceeds are to be sent to San Francisco for relieving the distress of the families of the strikers. The committees in charge of the event were: Reception-J. C. Brown, Thomas McRae, P. O'Donnell, J. Black, W. Allen, T. Hayes, E. W. A. Christensen and F. J. McLaughlin; door-J. T. Greenwood, floor manager; J. Nolan, Al Owens, William Gitt, Carl Taylor, C. A. West, P. O'Donnell, Walter Gunn and W. P. O'Brien, assistants.

## CANADA'S ROYAL VISITORS.



DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

## CLOSING SESSION OF GREAT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Considerable routine business was transacted at to-day's session of the Triennial Episcopal convention, a new missionary bishop was elected, and in the House of Deputies there was an animated debate on the proposition to change the name of the church. This question did not come up as a direct issue but on a motion to concur with the House of Bishops in creating a joint committee to which the subject should be referred. There was much division of sentiment in regard to the matter. A proposal to refuse to consider the question in any form was strongly supported, but this, it was argued, would fail to show proper respect to the House of Bishops. Finally, the reference of the subject to a joint committee was agreed upon. No further action will be taken until the meeting of the general convention in 1904.

The House of Deputies unanimously elected Dr. Cameron Mann of Kansas City to be missionary bishop of North Dakota. The Huntington amendment to article 10 of the constitution, which was adopted yesterday by the House of Deputies, was non-concurred in by the bishops.

The rooms of the Women's Auxiliary were closed this evening in respect to the memory of Honorary Secretary Mrs. Mary A. E. Twing, of New York, whose funeral was held from St. Luke's church. There was a reception at the Japanese mission this afternoon and tonight, Bishop Rowe, of Alaska, addressing a missionary meeting at the Cathedral church of the Good Samaritan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The Triennial convention of the Episcopal Church of America, has adjourned sine die. The next convention is to be held at Boston in 1904.

The day was a busy one in both houses, most of the time, however, being taken up in the discussion of matters which were not definitely decided. It was

agreed to make Honolulu and Cuba missionary districts, and to create the missionary district of Salina out of the diocese of Kansas. The house failed to concur, however, in the proposed setting aside of a portion of the diocese of Springfield, Ill., as a missionary district. The election of Rev. Cameron Mann as a missionary bishop of North Dakota was concurred in by the House of Bishops. Both houses agreed to the report of the committee on the proposed Huntington amendment to article X of the constitution. This action virtually delegates the matter to the next general convention. On the adoption of the report, Dr. Huntington said he would now leave the younger men the continuance of the fight he had begun.

Agreements were reached by the two houses on several minor matters, the usual resolutions of thanks were passed.

The closing exercises of the convention were impressive. The bishops, arrayed in their robes of office, and preceded by Dr. Samuel Hart, secretary of the House of Bishops, and Rev. C. L. Hutchins, secretary of the House of Deputies, marched in procession into the church.

As they walked up the aisle the vested choir of Trinity and the congregation joined in the singing. The bishops were seated on the platform inside the chancel, and prayer service was conducted by President Lindsay of the House of Deputies. Bishop Dean of Albany then called for a contribution to be applied towards reducing the deficit in the general missionary fund. The amount given was not announced, but it was very liberal. The triennial pastoral—*or* was read by Bishop Dudley of Kentucky. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, and the convention adjourned sine die. Many of the bishops, presbyters and lay delegates will remain in California for some time visiting places of interest, but the majority will depart at once for their homes.

There was unanimous approval on the part of the Colonel commanding and his staff of the work of the men in firing, and when later the target was taken from the block house and found to be bored full of holes, some fired by the flankers, the range being shown by the puncture, the verdict of approval was added to in the matter of marksmanship as well.

In the volleys the detachment under Major Zeigler showed superior form though Major Camara's men did better at the end, steadily down wonderfully. Best marksmanship seemed to be that of the latter battalion. The volume was reached in firing at will by the two small companies in the center of the line, that of the right being rather ragged. Altogether there was little to be desired in the matter of handling the men.

There was supposed to have been ten rounds to the men of ammunition served, but actually there was nearly twenty rounds.

Major Cooper, surgeon, Captain Schaefer, adjutant, Smith, Commissary, and Volunteer aid, Capt. Norton, mounted.

The largest turnout of men in any company was that of F Company, Capt. Johnson, which had 60 men, the second being E. Capt. Hips.

During the afternoon there was a competitive drill between these companies and the native company won from the crack haoles, the contest being judged by Capt. M'Adory, of the Sixth Infantry and Lieut. Hancock of the same command.

The day was passed without any actual call upon the hospital corps, which was in attendance. Major Cooper, surgeon of the regiment, divided the corps so that one-half of it with Capt. Garvin could attend the second battalion and the other with the hospital steward could be with the center of the attacking line. The return was made before dusk last evening, the men happy in having fired nearly 6,000 rounds, and having made an excellent record.

The permanent organization was effected yesterday by the election of the following officers:

President, S. Ehrlich, of the Pacific Import Co.; vice president, Fred Stern; treasurer, Ell Peck, of the Peck Draying Co.; secretary, J. Harmon Levi, of the New York Book Supply Co.

The present membership numbers about forty, and all Hebrews are invited to attend the meeting next Sunday.

**Japanese Warship Building**

Japan is rapidly developing shipbuilding operations in its dockyards and within five years will be independent of foreign shipbuilders. At the present two protected cruisers, named Nikata and Tsushima, each of 3,420 tons displacement, are being built at the Yokosuka dockyard. They are 334 feet in length, 43.76 feet

## GOLD MINES OF A QUEEN

### How Sheba's Ruler Obtained Her Wealth.

MORE than 1,500 miles to the north of Cape Town, in the land over which Livingstone made his famous march when Africa was yet an unexplored waste, and near the Zambezi river, is supposed to be the site of the famous mines from which the Queen of Sheba derived her vast wealth of gold, and it is from this country that Captain Whittle, formerly of the South African Horse, came first to England, and thence to Honolulu. He is now in the city for a short stay, and will resume his voyage around the world on the next steamer leaving for New Zealand and Australia. In command of a squadron of the South African Horse, recruited at Cape Town from among colonials, and men who are always seeking adventure, Captain Whittle accompanied the members of a gold mining concession which had for its field of labor the country known as Mashonaland. For five years he and his command remained in the jungle combatting malaria, and although supposed to be horse troops, the men performed most of their duties on foot. The climate has a bad effect on horses, and few that are taken into the jungle come out alive. They are attacked by a sort of fever which generally proves fatal.

It is in this country of wonders, full of lions, elephants, crocodiles and other game, that hunters go thousands of miles into unexplored lands to kill, that the officer saw the vast ruins, marked with a peculiar carving which is similar to the Greek border, or more properly styled the "bowl heading," a succession of V's. These ruins were supposed by the men to be the ruins of old forts, but archaeologists, after examining them, declared them to be the remains of an ancient civilization of a high type. None of the races in that part of Africa have any traditions concerning them, and some go so far as to suggest that they were once part of the realm of the Queen of Sheba. In connection with these are many shafts ranging to a depth of sixty or seventy feet, from which the wealth of the famous queen is supposed to have been taken. No tombs were found, and no tools or any description located by which the ruins could be definitely traced. A long chain of ruins is to be found, with an occasional temple evidently dedicated to a mysterious but bestial pagan rite.

Another interesting feature which the writer saw, was that described in Rider Haggard's "Allan Quatermain." The caves which are described by the fanciful writer were explored by him. Their appearance is that of artificial improvement, although they are natural caves, some of which are of a length not ascertained by any of the party. He also saw the original of "Allan Quatermain," who is a South African hunter, a man of title. What gives archaeologists the impression that this was once land ruled by the Queen of Sheba, is on account of a similarity of names. For instance, there is a river there called the Sabi river, which is now generally believed to be a contraction of Sheba.

Gold mining in Mashonaland is fraught with difficulties which make it an expensive undertaking. The officer states that no dependence can be placed on the natives of the region to work the mines. Everything had to be transported at great expense, the armed horse were paid five shillings a day and found, and railways were not to be thought of seven or eight years ago. The malaria has to be fought at all times, but even with all these terrors before them, recruits among the adventurous class were always to be found. When the horsemen first appeared among the natives of Mashonaland they were believed to be centaurs, and the question was asked whence they had been driven. Often the men were compelled to live on maize and the flesh of oxen, which was not the most palatable, and they were based on all sides by lions, and where swollen streams and rivers were encountered, by crocodiles with a penchant for human flesh, especially that of the natives. The men were barefooted on some of their marches.

Now the railways open up the country to within 200 miles of the Zambezi, and stretches of railway are being laid at intervals, soon to be connected in one great road extending from the Cape to Calcutta. Gold mining will then be more profitable, as the country can be more readily exploited. The gold is there in quantities but is difficult to make profitable at present.

Hunting was a great pastime among the men of the command. There were plenty of antelopes, or elands, all of the horned species, and none with antlers. Lions were plentiful, while the rhinoceros and elephant herds were fast disappearing. South of the Zambezi it was estimated that only a few herds had survived the onslaughts of native and white hunters. As a result, ivory has gone upward in price. The lions often attacked the men. In the case of their dispatch bearers, one or two were attacked and eaten. These men rode one horse and led another. After these catastrophes, an order was issued whereby the dispatch bearers went two by two. It was found that the lions only became man-eaters when they became old and could not bring down their accustomed game, as in their young days.

The officer and a companion once lay in wait for lions near the carcass of a horse which was badly decomposed. The smell was so strong that two lions came upon the two men from behind, but did not attack them, as the odor from the horse evidently confounded their scent of the live men. One of the lions stood almost over the officer, and when he turned suddenly to rest his elbow on which he had been leaning, he was startled at gazing directly into a pair of eyes, unmistakably those of a wild beast. The lion was as much startled as he, and ran away with such rapidity that no shots could be taken. The men moved later into a small enclosure where they could watch the carcass. The lions came to it, and as it was dark could not be seen. The lions began eating the carcass, and a couple of shots were fired, one striking home. The men did not dare go out, and proposed to wait for daylight. Finally they tired of this and decided to go outside, when a lion leaped into the

## HIS LIFE THREATENED

### EXPERIENCE OF A TROOPER IN THE EIGHTH OHIO CAVALRY.

The Incident Occurred When the Regiment Was at Camp Charleston and Narrowly Escaped a Fatal Ending.

The chief bugler of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry in the stirring days of the civil war was Thomas J. Patton, who now lives, at 70 years of age, in Urbana, Ohio. As in the case of many others his life was threatened in after years by the results of an almost forgotten accident. While his regiment was at Camp Charleston, Mr. Patton was thrown from his horse, sustaining a sprained ankle and the fracture of three ribs. In an interview just published by the Champaign Democrat, of Urbana, he says:

"It was almost eleven years ago that I was stricken with partial paralysis, the result of my fall at Camp Charleston. I lost my appetite, my kidneys were affected and I was confined to bed under medical treatment. The disease affected my right hand so that I could not lift it. I suffered an almost entire loss of memory and could not talk except with great effort."

"But you seem well and hearty now," said the reporter. "How did you regain your health?"

# HAD FIVE HUSBANDS

**Defendant In the Case Was Well Supplied.**

(From Saturday's daily.)

Circuit Court was devoid of sensational incidents yesterday, and the case of John II Estate vs. Kalina Mele pursued its even tenor of its way with but one or two interesting interruptions.

In the morning, while Mr. Magooon, attorney for the plaintiff, was examining a native witness he had occasion to stop her answer before the court interpreter had been given a chance to explain the remark. Judge Gear immediately told the attorney to permit the witness to testify, and when Mr. Magooon explained that her answer was not responsive and totally irrelevant, the court said:

"You haven't any right to hear in native at all, any more than the court or the other attorneys. If the witness' answer was of some benefit to your case you might not want to stop her. This disadvantage over the court and attorneys is likely to lead to abuse, and you must wait until the answer is interpreted, that no unfair advantage may be taken."

By the testimony of Keke, a witness for plaintiff on rebuttal, the interesting fact was disclosed that the defendant had had five husbands during his lifetime. She, Kalina Mele, is still a well preserved woman of about sixty, several more husbands if she continues her present pace. She has not been divorced from a single one of the predecessors of her present helpmate, all of them having died from some cause or other. The husbands listed as to the date of their married life were Alala, Eva, Kanahane, Kahon and Mele. The last named is her present husband.

The case will probably go to the jury today. The plaintiff's evidence in rebuttal is nearly all in and the jury and looks as if it might adjudge severely will be instructed this afternoon. A postponement would have been taken but for the fact that the term ends Monday evening, and the trial must be finished before that time.

## GRELICK'S BOND RAISED.

Albert Greleck, who was indicted by the Grand Jury for the theft of sundry kegs of beer, was captured by Captain Flint on board the bark Sirene yesterday morning just as she was about to sail. The evening previous he had been released on bail furnished by his attorney, F. M. Brooks, and by two of Greleck's friends, and he had been repaid the \$500 bond only upon forcible urging. Greleck was placed in a cell and the high sheriff thereupon applied to Judge Gear, through Deputy Attorney General Cathcart, to have the bond increased to the original amount, \$1,000.

The affidavit of Harry Flint, upon which the application for an increase was based is as follows:

"This morning at 8 o'clock while searching the German bark 'Sirene' for stowaways, said bark being scheduled to sail at 9 o'clock for a foreign port, I discovered Albert Greleck hidden away in the forepeak, almost completely concealed under a pile of empty bags.

"I ascertained that he boarded the bark this morning at 5 o'clock with his trunk containing clothes. He begged hard to be allowed to get away on the vessel, and offered me money if I would allow him to do so.

"Knowing that he was charged with larceny, and believing that he intended to depart from this Territory and not stand trial upon said charge, I took him into custody."

Captain Flint was placed on the stand when the matter was called up before Judge Gear in the afternoon, and related the facts as stated above. Attorney Brooks then put the defendant upon the stand to explain his action. Greleck testified that he had no intention of running away, and had gone aboard the Sirene to see a friend off. "As far as I am concerned," he said, "I am innocent of this charge, and see no reason why I should run away. I never offered Captain Flint money to let me go, but only so he wouldn't bother my friend. I intended to go to the captain and come back with the tugs."

"What were you doing in the forecastle?" questioned Mr. Cathcart. "The man I was seeing off was staying there."

" Didn't you have your trunk along?" "No, sir; it is in my house."

"How about that friend of yours?" asked the Court.

"He worked alongside me in the brewery; I had known him for about two months."

"Do you know Captain McCarthy?" asked Mr. Cathcart.

"No."

"Did you pay him or any man five dollars last night to help you aboard a vessel?"

"No, I didn't pay any man anything."

"Did you offer Captain Flint any money?"

"Well, I told him not to bother my friends, and said to him, 'Do you want a few dollars?' He said, 'No you can't bribe me!'"

"Have you any friends here?" asked the Court.

"Lots of them; I am offered work tomorrow."

"Well, I guess you had better go to them, and have them dig up \$500 more."

## BROOKS' RECOGNIZANCE.

Attorney Brooks then called up the case of Charles Johnson, indicted by the grand jury for larceny, and asked that the man be released on the same bond, \$100, as he had given before, as he was a poor man with a large family to support.

"I'd like to ask that you accept my recognizance in this matter," said Mr. Brooks.

"Yours?" replied the judge, while every one smiled.

"Yes, your Honor; Judge Humphreys always accepted it in these small cases."

Mr. Cathcart said he had no objection, and Judge Gear thereupon accepted \$100 bond, with the remark that he guessed it was worth a hundred dollars.

## OBJECTS TO ORPHEUM SALE ORDER.

A motion to vacate the order made by Judge Gear in the sale of the Orpheum was filed by the defendants yesterday.

It is alleged, among other things, that the order submitted by plaintiff had been

## DISAPPEARANCE OF THE OLD KAAHUMANU STONE BARRIER

THE stone wall which has just been removed from Sam Allen's frontage on Wilder avenue, had an interesting history. It was the surviving remnant of the great coral barrier which Queen Kaahumanu caused to be built between Punchbowl and Punahoa about the year 1830. The object of the structure was to keep cattle grazing on the plains from intruding upon the cultivated region towards the mountains. As one of the Punahoa boys of a subsequent day, Curtis J. Lyons used to climb the wall on his way from the missionary settlement to the hills. So did many others among our older citizens.

The wall was built mainly by prisoners. Going "on the reef" originally meant what it would naturally imply—not a penal residence in the Iwilei district. Prisoners were sent to the reef beyond Kakaako or Waikiki and made to cut soft coral blocks such as were used for buildings and fences. Such blocks still appear in the Kawahao structure, in the ancient parsonage back of it and in the old house of government next door to the Postoffice and Public Works.

## PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY

MONSIEUR ANTOINE VIZZAVONA, the French Consul, has just received advices from Paris of a formula which French savants believe may cure or stay the ravages of leprosy. A doctor who says that it may be efficacious in the treatment of leprosy, used it in the treatment of gangrene with success. It is a simple remedy, nothing more nor less than a solution of permanganate of potassium, in which bread-crums are soaked for application to the diseased parts.

M. Toffrin, of Paris, who sends the formula to M. Vizzavona, is anxious that the simple remedy be given a trial in Honolulu amongst lepers in the early stages of the disease. He intends experimenting on lepers in Europe and desires to compare results, in case the Board of Health here will permit experiments to be made. In his letter to Consul Vizzavona, M. Toffrin writes:

"Not over eighteen months ago I had for a friend a young doctor, whose professional ability would have gained him an early reputation in the medical world, had he not met death through an accident. One evening while in conversation with a few friends who had met at my house, he referred to a wonderful cure which he had made some time before on a patient suffering from gangrene. To stop flesh decomposition

he had used permanganate of potassium in solution—twenty grammes to a quart of water—had washed and cleansed the sores with the solution, had applied compresses saturated with it for a whole day, and on the second day he was able to take off part of the decomposed flesh by the aid of bread crumbs soaked in the solution. By continuing the application of compresses he removed all the dead flesh in a few days, which owing to the permanganate's decomposing action came off readily. Then the sores began to heal quickly. "We asked him whether permanganate of potassium could cure leprosy as well as gangrene, and he replied: 'I have a strong conviction that leprosy in early stages will yield to a permanganate of potassium treatment, as the solution in this case might be made stronger than that used for gangrene. Permanganate of potassium is the most powerful antiseptic known, having a cauterizing effect, and, if properly used can effect astonishing cures, but, being so simple, is seldom used.'

"As soon as a case of leprosy becomes manifest through small, shiny spots on the skin, one must wash the affected parts with the solution and apply compresses. If scales begin to appear over the spots they are to be cleaned with bread crumbs soaked in the solution to take away the scales, and one must go to the quick, if necessary."

## NEW RULES FOR FEDERAL COURT

(From Saturday's daily.)

The Federal court held two brief sessions yesterday, morning and afternoon. At the morning session the petition of C. T. Anama for discharge from bankruptcy was received, and the day for hearing fixed for November 18th.

The Grand Jury did not report during the day but considered the charge of slavery made by Judge Estee, and heard numerous witnesses in their investigation. High Sheriff Brown and Deputy Chillingworth presented the evidence to the Grand Jury. It is quite probable that a final report will be made some time today. One of the cases to be reported upon will be that of Contractor Campbell.

At the afternoon session the court adopted two new rules of practice, as follows:

No. 126.—In all civil actions tried by a jury, where the United States is not a party, each party shall deposit with the Clerk of the Court the sum of \$24, being the amount of the fees of the jury for said day; upon the finding of the verdict, the party in whose favor said verdict shall be found, shall through said clerk, pay the fees of the jury, and shall tax said fees in his cost bill as costs against the losing party. The funds deposited by the losing party shall upon the coming in of the verdict be returned to him by the Clerk.

No. 127.—In all actions, suits and proceedings in said Court which are commenced by the filing of a verified complaint, whether a verified complaint be required by the rules of Court or not, it shall be the duty of the opposing party to verify his answer or other pleading in bar.

## Wailuku a Poor Show Town.

The show business is dead in Wailuku, so dead that nothing less than a three ring circus with a complete menagerie including a large band of freshly imported okapis can revive it. Last Saturday night a fairly good show was given at the Skating Rink by an enterprising young man, but it met no support from the "four hundred" of Wailuku. The reason for this is that some months since the Tennessee dairies got up an entertainment in Wailuku which was so utterly tame and insipid that people are now afraid to venture out after night to attend any show given by local talent.—Maui News.

The first salmon ever caught in the waters surrounding these Islands, was found in the fishmarket today by Marine Inspector Berndt. It was caught by a native Wednesday night, and is a fine specimen, two and a half feet long. It was bought by Mr. Berndt and added to the collection which he will soon send to Washington. Two other new specimens, the kawela and a small fish, the name of which is not known, have also lately been discovered by Mr. Berndt.

## BIG DEMAND FOR PALMS

Government Nursery Supplies All Requests.

(From Saturday's daily)

Yesterday was the second distribution day of plants at the Government Nursery on King street under the recent order of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Nursery opened last Monday for the first distribution this fall and nearly a thousand plants were given away upon the orders counter-signed by Wray Taylor. The demand for plants was almost as large yesterday, and the gardener, C. J. Austin, and his assistants were kept busy removing plants from the pots.

The greatest demand at present is for palms of the royal and date varieties. As this is the season of the year when they will thrive and as the rainy season is soon to set in, householders are anxious to lay in a big supply of the tropical beauties so that by next spring they will have their palms well up from the ground. Next in the demand are trees generally termed wind-breaks such as the greveilla, or silver oak, and the eucalyptus. Both these varieties are hardy specimens and make an effective barrier against the wind. They are valuable not only as wind-breaks for keeping heavy gusts off residences, but they also prevent the wind from bearing down too heavily on small plants and shrubbery. Iron-wood shoots are also quite liberally asked for and not a few poincianas. A large number of California lemon shoots were also given away. Mr. Austin is having considerable success with the California varieties of lemons and limes and they are now being sought after.

The only thing which the nursery is not able to supply in quantities are varieties of fruit trees. These are obtainable only in limited number. Shade trees are asked for and can generally be supplied. Much care is being taken in the starting of the shade trees known as the Parkia Africana, which is similar to the poinciana, forming a huge umbrella-shaped top, the branches covering a large expanse of ground.

Everything at the nursery, with the exception of a few plants in a very small hot-house, is raised out-of-doors. There is little necessity for hot-house work in Honolulu. Very little blight is to be found around the nursery and every portion of it seems to be in a flourishing state.

Mr. Austin is experimenting with a small patch of taro on which oil will be used to ascertain whether it has any effect on the plant. In case the oil makes no bad impression on the plants, its general use will be recommended on taro patches with a view to exterminating the pest which is destroying much of the taro at present.

The nursery is open only on Mondays and Fridays from nine to four, and in order to procure plants, orders must be had from the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the Capitol building. One enterprising fruit raiser in Honolulu has just made a proposition to the nursery that he be allowed to take away only a thousand fruit trees of specific varieties, and that the nursery continue to grow them until they are of a suitable size for removal. After that he proposes to raise them for business purposes and dispose of the fruit he expects to pluck from them. The proposition is in effect that the government go to the expense of raising the trees, paying out money to its employees to look after them and then hand them over to the fruit-raiser who will reap the golden harvest. It is not unlikely that his request, when brought to the attention of the Commissioner, will be denied.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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TUESDAY : : OCTOBER 29.

Loebenstein run for the Legislature  
at the special election? "If not why  
not?"The volcano, which was warming up  
awhile ago, seems to want warming  
over. It apparently needs a hypodermic  
injection of crude oil.We advise the next grand jury to  
condemn the mosquito pest, the warm  
weather, the poor fishing, the low price  
of real estate and the Japanese beetle.  
This course may not suit a political  
bench but the jury will at least have  
the satisfaction of condemning something  
that other people do.The question is not whether a Sunday  
field day for the militia involves a sham  
battle where two sides fire at each other  
with blank cartridges, or a sham battle  
where a regiment, aligned as in action,  
fires ball cartridges at a target  
or an imaginary foe. Either function  
is calculated to disturb the peace and  
quiet of people who observe Sunday as  
a day of rest and worship and to set a  
bad precedent.This has been a great year for vindications.  
First the House Committee on  
Elections vindicated Wilcox from the  
charge, admittedly true, that he had proffered his "sword" to Aguinaldo.  
Then a packed Grand Jury vindicated the scoundrel Legislature and made it  
look to the casual eye like a collection of plaster-of-paris images over a church  
door; then the Attorney General, deceived by unchallenged falsehoods, vindicated the blackleg Humphreys, and  
Humphreys, not to be out of fashion, vindicated Oscar Lewis, jury-stuffer in  
ordinary to the First Circuit Court.  
Small wonder that there has been a  
rise in the price of whitewash.

## CORNERED AT LAST.

The efforts of the anti-Dole faction  
to find something the matter with the  
schools, the jail, the insane asylum, the  
boards of public works and health, the  
police department and with the Governor  
himself have been coincident with the  
appearance of every Territorial  
grand jury. Political judges, hungry  
for spoils and not disdaining to do  
small politics on the bench, have  
directed each jury to every point where,  
in their opinion, a plea against the Republi-  
can Territorial administration  
could be lodged. Most of these efforts  
came speedily to grief. Two or perhaps  
three grand juries investigated the pub-  
lic departments and found them in  
good condition; yet the political judges  
kept on and have at last scored a point  
and succeeded in showing that the asy-  
lum for the insane is in poor repair,  
that some of the patients are not fed  
at a grill and that others being accus-  
ted to bite glassware are made to  
drink out of the cans.Assuredly these are terrible things  
and the responsibility upon Mr. Dole is  
final. That buildings, constructed some  
decades ago, should grow old, is a de-  
fect which ought to have been remedied  
by an executive order, stopping the  
march of time. Having become old  
while the Governor sat by and looked on,  
it was his clear duty, at any rate,  
to keep them in repair. True, the native  
Legislature refused to provide the  
funds, but what of that? Was it not  
the absolute moral duty of the Governor  
to raise the money himself? If he  
had been American he would not  
have gone to the Treasurer with a  
stern face and, wrapping himself in  
the flag, demanded his money or his life?  
It is painful and disheartening to have  
a Governor who waits supinely on legal  
and constitutional processes, refusing  
to transcede the vulgar limits of his  
powers.Nor is this all! The regimen of the  
asylum, as we learn from a judicial or-  
gan, exposes the Governor to the most  
seathing criticism. Here are poor, mad  
people who, after a hearty breakfast  
and noontide dinner are given an even-  
ing meal of hash, bread and bananas.  
The Governor cannot shirk responsibility  
for this immoral menu. He knows  
well enough that there are porterhouse  
steaks and refrigerated spring ducks in  
the market. He is aware that coast  
pears and celery are sold at the stands  
and terrapin and marrons glace at the  
grocery stores. And yet his callous  
administration, penniless though it is,  
desires to buy such things and compels  
the wards of the Territory to eat as  
poor meals as those which the Federal  
government gives to its soldiers  
and sailors. What a black and damning  
record.The tin drinking can is the crowning  
infamy. Why should not a lunatic who  
wants to chew glass be given the material?  
He might, if let alone, become a  
professional glass-eater and a credit  
to the Territory. But out steps this  
misguided Governor, in the persons of  
the Board of Health, and gives the poor,  
friendless fellow an uncleanable tin can  
instead. Does not an act like this jar  
to its foundations the American con-  
science. Look at it in the face. The  
madman asks for a thin tumbler and  
gets a tomato can that would repel a  
goat. What must Washington think of  
this? Will not Attorney General Knox  
pronounce it an ample and stern cor-  
roboration of all that he has heard  
against the local authorities?We confess it—the political judges  
have won at last. They have got the  
Territorial administration by the throat  
and will, no doubt, do their worst.A GUNPOWDER SUNDAY.  
(From Saturday's daily.)We think the Governor would act un-  
wisely in letting the Manoa valley Sun-  
day fests go on. The sentiment which  
opposes military maneuvers and firing  
on Sunday is not capious and is in  
line with the spirit of the Hawaiian  
Sunday law. That law insists that the  
Christian Sabbath shall not be used by  
some people in a way to disturb the  
peace of others; and we submit that a  
field day of the militia, where the troops  
fire ball-cartridges and cannon-shot at  
an imaginary foe—whether the process  
is called a sham battle or something  
else—is a marked disturbance of the  
quiet which the law permits those who  
choose it to enjoy.It should not be forgotten, least of all  
by the Governor, that this Territory,  
like all the new American possessions,  
is on trial before the people of the  
United States. A panel of false wit-  
nesses has sought and is yet seeking,  
to impeach the moral status of this  
community, in especial that of the local  
authorities. As officials and citizens  
Governor Dole and his friends are the  
targets of calumny today in half the  
newspapers of the United States. For  
why? As the slanderers have it, for  
infractions of laws for the protection of  
public morale and for being "un-American";  
and yet in the face of it all the  
Governor proposes to let the military  
arm of his administration turn Sunday  
into a day of martial uproar and to put  
for the moment, what has been called the  
American Sabbath, on the low  
moral plane of the European Sabbath.The argument for this departure both  
from the spirit of the law and from  
local and American precedents, does not  
strike us as even plausible, much less  
convincing. It is said that the mem-  
bers of the National Guard cannot afford  
to leave their jobs on week days  
to do military duty. Has there been  
any general request for a day off?  
Would not merchants and other em-  
ployers be likely to grant one if asked  
to do so? This office, which employs  
about one hundred people, would always  
be willing to excuse its National  
Guardsmen, if it has any, for the annual  
field day. So would other offices  
and stores. But even if objections were  
raised by the employing class, the  
secularization of Sunday ought to be  
resisted on the ground of general practices.  
It must suggest and excuse. If  
the militia are to have sham fights  
Sunday just because its members are  
employed at other tasks week days,  
there is no logical reason why there  
should not be a wide open Sunday for  
everybody. Why not barbecues? Why  
not horse racing? Why not barkeepers'  
picnics and dances at the beach?Why not firemen's tournaments? There  
are thousands of people who cannot attend  
such things on week days except at  
the price of a day's work; and if  
the only argument for a militia sham  
fight on Sunday is valid then it also applies  
to the cases we have mentioned.  
Formerly, Thanksgiving day, if we  
remember correctly, was used for field  
day purposes and as it is near by we  
see no reason why it should not have  
been selected this time. The choice of  
Sunday, it seems to us, was a needless  
offense to the moral views of the com-  
munity. To insist upon it will not popularize  
the Guard in quarters which have, in the past, given it a steady  
and not unimportant nor unwelcome  
support.

## PLACING THE BLAME.

The Grand Jury found little to  
criticize in the management of Terri-  
torial affairs but for such defects as  
came under its ban it had no hesitation  
in fixing the blame. Witness this ex-  
plicit declaration:It seems to this jury that if the last  
legislature had attended to their duties  
as public servants, and looked more to  
the protection of our citizens and the  
public welfare in general, these facts  
would not exist.There is the truth in a nutshell. In-  
stead of providing means of revenue  
during its sixty day session, the Legis-  
lature spent its time quarreling over  
Secretary Cooper or Governor Dole, in  
trying to pass a suspicious street car  
franchise, in an idiotic controversy over  
the spelling of the word "forty," in  
legislating for female dogs and in contriv-  
ing to adjourn for luaus. It wasted  
time for no other purpose than to com-  
pel the Governor to call an extra session  
wherein the native majority could  
draw more salary and put up more  
corrupt jobs.Had the Legislature been honest and  
capable it would have remedied the de-  
ficiencies in the streets, the asylum build-  
ings and other structures; but public  
improvements cannot be made without  
money. The Governor in signing the  
appropriation bill signified his willingness  
to have the asylum put to rights and other  
defects cured, but no general revenue  
measure, providing the funds, was transmitted  
to him. He called for it but it did not come. It ought not to  
have been withheld and would not have been  
if the Legislature had chosen to make laws rather than to do small and  
dirty politics.

## YACHTING.

Athletics and sport are growing in  
favor in Honolulu. There is no doubt  
of it. Two years ago weeks would  
elapse without a single sporting event  
to mark their passage; today, every  
Saturday afternoon has its regular  
schedule of sports and pastimes and the  
devotees of baseball, football, yachting,  
polo, golf and other forms of recreation,  
take their pleasure simultaneously.  
Yachting has particularly prospered of late.  
The maritime spirit was never stronger in Hawaii than it is today.  
For years the sport of boat sailing was  
pursued aimlessly and spasmodically,  
despite the ever prevalent advantages  
of water, wind and climate which go  
to make the Paradise of the Pacific a  
yachtsman's delight. Then quite re-  
cently and perhaps in some measure  
due to the gentle criticism of mainland  
Corinthians against our yachting leth-  
argy, the Hawaii Yacht Club was  
formed and since its organization interest  
in the sport has advanced by leaps  
and bounds, until today there is mani-  
fest locally a strong and widespreadinterest in yachting. As a result yacht  
designing in Honolulu is receiving atten-  
tion and home designers have in  
hand more orders than ever before in  
the history of local aquatics.

## ON THE TRAIL OF THE RUM FIEND.

The mission of the Wisconsin is full  
of the material for a stage burlesque.  
Commander Tilley, in the wilds of Tu-  
tulia, was invited with nearly all the  
other white people in the place to a  
feast, native or haole we forget which,  
and he is said to have fallen into the  
prevailing mode and taken too much of  
the grog that is red in the calabash.  
This was not right in Tilley but his  
excuse was, perhaps, the monotony of life  
in a far-away island, the custom of feasts  
and a thirst stimulated by hot  
weather, mango chutney and the an-  
cient naval precedents.Watching the orgie from the neighbor-  
ing thicket were two scandalized  
gentlemen of the cloth who promptly  
reported Tilley to Washington. The  
news, as the dickey bird informs us,  
reached the Secretary of the Navy just  
as he was taking his third glass at the  
banquet of the Gridiron Club and the  
blow nearly killed him. The Assistant  
Secretary was there also, indulging in  
his fourth glass, and the more he  
thought about Tilley the more indignant  
he got. Both officials arose late, but  
when they put their heads together in  
the fairway under the rotunda of the  
capitol they quickly reached conclusions.  
Word was sent to Bob Evans  
who had just got back from a fishing  
trip with Grover Cleveland, his nose  
sadly blistered by exposure to the sharp  
winds that blow through New Jersey's  
apple jack orchards; and to still other  
seasoned admirals and captains. They  
must all get ready to go to Tutulia and  
teach poor Tilley the error of his ways.  
When the Wisconsin was told off for  
this duty there was the liveliest kind  
of hustling to get enough gallons of  
stores on board to keep down the main-  
tain; but where there's a will there's a  
way, especially in a no-license port, and  
in short order the Wisconsin was amply  
provisioned. It is said that Seattle,  
near the port of departure, had three  
dry days following.And now this organized temperance  
movement has reached Honolulu and fixed  
shore quarters in the blue ribbon  
section of the Pacific Club. Soon it will  
move on the Rum Fiend in the South  
Seas with every cask charged and with  
the Paymaster ready to take on a still  
heavier load. And then Tilley will  
catch it. Imagine that court heavily  
charged with fizz, examining Tilley for  
signs of stimulants and frowning upon  
the empty keg which is to be introduced  
as Exhibit A. And then when Tilley  
has been vindicated think of the ward  
room libations that must follow and the  
fierce energy with which all hands,  
from Admiral Evans to the midship-  
mite will put down the Samoan liquor  
traffic drink by drink.Incidentally it takes a bigger court to  
try Tilley than it does Schley and the  
cost to Uncle Sam will not fall a nickel  
short of \$150,000. But the amusement  
given will not be dear even at that  
price.We surmise from the appearance of  
items like this in the American press  
that Judge Humphreys is employing his  
leisure in keeping newspapers posted.The Governor is the owner, or lessee,  
or principal stockholder in the Iwilei  
Company, Limited, which owns an acre  
of ground environed with a stockade  
in which are about two hundred cot-  
tages or rooms occupied by Japanese  
scaret women.This is not a whit more untrue than  
the statements made in Humphreys' brief to Attorney General Knox.The glorious work of running the  
schools into debt so that adult Asiatics  
may learn enough of the English language  
to enable them to compete in trades  
and business with white men, gets a tentative support from the  
grand jury, but we cannot observe much enthusiasm elsewhere for this  
un-American reform.The work of the Hawaiian Board, as  
exhibited at Central Union Church yes-  
terday, has been thorough and beneficial.  
Its influence is felt in every part of the islands where there are people to  
be educated and Christianized.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

October 18—Jos. Akina and wife to  
Ogata Tokuchi et al., apana 1 of Kul-  
638, Halauniki, Waimea, Kauai.  
Consideration, \$1,350.S. K. Kane and wife to R. R. Berg,  
portion of grant 1656, Papaauaoa, Hu-  
mau, Maui. Consideration, \$18.W. Walters to C. H. Atherton, lots  
1 and 2, block 7, College Hills tract,  
Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$4,000.October 19—Amos Laulima to D. P.  
Hoalapa, Tr. interest in R. P. 784, Kul-  
604, Aleia, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration,  
\$500.Esther Kanae and husband to H. K.  
Alapai, portion R. P. 75, Kul. 2515, Ka-  
palama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration,  
\$300.Chin Kon Lin to F. J. Rapozo, por-  
tion Kul. 1129, Paaoa, Honolulu, Oahu.  
Consideration, \$950.P. Hooleka, Tr. to Woodlawn  
Fruit Co., Ltd., R. P. 34, Kul. 2024,  
Aiea, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$500.October 21—Virginia E. Lynch to Kai-  
luku, R. P. 321, Kul. 5623, Poehuau,  
Waialua, Maui. Consideration, \$500.Fanny Stratton, Tr., and husband, to  
J. H. Schnack, interest in apana 4, R.  
P. 2317, Kul. 5011, Kalihii, Honolulu,  
Oahu. Consideration, \$500.October 22—Lynch to Kai-luku, R. P.  
321, Kul. 5623, Poehuau, Waialua, Maui.  
Consideration, \$500.Anton Barrino to A. Babbite, patent  
488, Kaupaha, Hanakau, Hawaii. Con-  
sideration, \$1,600.Charles S. Desky and wife to Francis-  
cisco de S. P. Cuna, lot 9, block D, Villa  
Franca, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration,  
\$250.Ah Yuen and husband et al. to L.  
R. Crook, grant 355, Kamaole, Kula,  
Maui. Consideration, \$500.Atone et al. to L. R. Crook, 334  
acres land, Paaoa, Honolulu, Maui.  
Consideration, \$500.Thos. C. W. Poole to Anna V. Chil-  
lingworth, portion of R. P. 1794, Kul.  
104, Auwaolenui, Honolulu, Oahu.  
Consideration, \$2,000.Puna Sugar Co., Ltd., to R. Mycroft,  
piece of land, Puna, Hawaii. Considera-  
tion, \$1.

DIED.

HORNER—At Kukuihi, Hawaii, October  
12, 1901, at 8:30 p.m., Robert Jr.,  
eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert  
Hornet. Age, 2 years, 10 months and  
6 days.HACKFIELD'S  
WHARVESInjunction is Not  
Expected by  
Mr. Boyd.Supt. Boyd of the Department of Pub-  
lic Works does not believe that there is  
any possibility that the work on the big  
Hackfield wharf now in process of con-  
struction will be stopped by injunction  
as certain contractors are reported to  
have threatened. Mr. Boyd stated yes-  
terday that he was wholly within the  
provisions of the law in allowing Cotton  
Bro. to do the work, which is really be-  
ing performed by the Public Works De-  
partment, Cotton merely superintending  
the work for the government."The law relating to the construction  
of public works, and providing that bids  
must be called for when the amount of  
the contract exceeds \$500 does not apply  
to this case at all," said Superintendent  
Boyd yesterday. "If that were true the  
Public Works Department could do nothing  
at all under such restrictions and its  
hands would be tied when it came to make  
any repair or improvement upon a  
public building or work of any kind."  
Cotton Brothers receive a salary  
for superintending the work, and besides  
are paid a commission for the use of  
their machinery and tools. The contract  
is not different from many others  
which have been let in the past.""The building of the wharf is made  
possible only through the liberality of  
Hackfield & Co. There are no funds in  
the treasury or an appropriation for the  
purpose now, and that firm agreed to ad-  
vance the money, some \$150,000 to \$200,000,  
for the immediate use of the government.  
They are to receive a low rate of inter-  
est, and rely upon the first legislature  
to make the appropriation for their re-  
payment. They are, of course, interested  
parties and anxious to have the wharves  
built as soon as possible, otherwise they  
would not be completed in time for their  
use. The same offer was made to the  
Wilder Company when there was talk  
of a consolidation with the Inter-Island  
Steamship Company. I was asked if the  
government could not build the wharves  
immediately but as no funds were available  
it was clearly impossible, and I told  
them that if they advanced the money,  
the government would make the appro-  
priation at the next session of the legis-  
lature. It was the same way in Hilo.  
Upon our recent visit we were approached  
and asked to build wharves at once,  
and when it was seen that that could  
not be done the parties offered to do  
the work themselves, of the government  
would grant the concession, and allow  
them to collect the wharfage. This offer  
was refused, as I believe the wharf  
would more than pay for itself in a few  
years. The same proposition was made  
to them, as the one under which Hack-  
field wharf is now being constructed, and  
it may still be accepted in Hilo.

# AFRAID OF THE BLIGHT

## Potato Crop on Maui Will Be Small.

Prof. T. F. Sedgwick of the United States Experimental station returned on the Claudine Sunday from Maui where he went to investigate the potato blight. Because of the blight a very small crop was planted this year, and the greater part of the 5,000 acres of fertile soil was devoted to the cultivation of corn. The United States Experiment station will very likely continue the investigation of the blight, and will probably send some one to the other island very soon to make further experiments, to find not only a remedy for the blight but also to experiment with fertilization and other important matters.

"I spent most of my time in the Kula district, which is given over almost entirely to the cultivation of potatoes and corn," said Mr. Sedgwick yesterday. "About 5,000 acres are available there, but this year most of it has been planted in corn because of the damaging effect of the blight last year upon the potatoes. There is a considerable amount of potatoes also planted between the rows of corn."

"The corn crop this year will be light because of the dryness of the season. There has been considerable need of rain all summer, and while I was there they had .35 inch rainfall, which was a Godsend to them. The corn is ripening rapidly, and some is being cut now, all according to the elevation at which it is planted."

The potato growers had to contend with a combination of troubles; the blight last year kept many from planting this season. This blight occurs generally when the soil is in a moist condition and in a moderately warm temperature. The blight was very severe last year owing to the continued dampness, while this season which has been very dry, it has been very little felt.

Caterpillars have also been causing trouble, but the farmers prevent them from doing much damage by the use of a mixture of flour and Paris green. This preventive is acting very well.

The potato growers also have the peelia or cut-worm to contend with. They have a novel way of ridding the vines from this pest by digging a ditch around the patch, in which the worm falls, and then can't go any further.

The blight from which the vines are suffering is characteristic of the potato rot which affects that plant in other countries. It can be prevented, so it is thought at the Experiment Station, by the application of a bordeaux mixture (lime and copper sulphate). The blight is a fungus disease and the bordeaux should be sprayed upon the vine where it will kill the fungus and prevent it from getting on the leaves. One cause of the blight it is thought, is the use of poor seed potatoes. The Japanese keep the poorer potatoes for seed, and sell the best qualities. An attempt was made a year ago by Manager von Tempsky of Haleakala Ranch to introduce a good seed, and he imported a ton of the best quality, but the tenants did not take kindly to the idea, and used only a few pounds, so that the results could not be learned.

"Potatoes on the field are selling for from \$1.75 to \$2.00 a sack and the yield is from one and a half to four tons per acre. This last yield is excellent."

The people were most hospitable and offered the Experiment Station every opportunity to investigate. The people over there are experimenting on their own account with many fruits and vegetables. They have successfully grown nectarines and peaches, though only as an experiment.

The Japanese beetle is steadily climbing higher, and has arrived some 2,500 feet above the sea level over there.

I visited Haleakala Ranch and was much impressed with the systematic and business-like way in which it is being conducted. The stock is being constantly increased and many useful experiments are carried on.

"They are protecting the forests by fences and the results are most remarkable, the young trees are coming up nicely, though the borer is causing some trouble. The eucalyptus is now growing from the sea to a distance of 6,500 feet above sea level, Manager von Tempsky putting out a great many each year."

Prof. Sedgwick may be sent to Maui again to conduct a series of experiments with the blight, soil and make other tests for the information of the farmers there.

### COURT NOTES

(From Monday's daily.)

The Federal grand jury made a partial report Saturday morning bringing in indictments against W. M. Campbell and Sub-Contractor Ohta for violating the United States statutes, which provide that laborers on government work shall not be required to work longer than eight hours per day. Bond was fixed at \$500 in each case by Judge Estee, and the men were immediately released upon furnishing the required amount.

Today the grand jury will adjourn to some day in the future, until witnesses can be brought over from one of the islands to testify. It is thought that this is a Hilo case, in which it is charged that a United States postal order had been forged and cashed. Three members of the grand jury living at Hilo asked to be excused for the remainder of the term. Judge Estee stated that he would consider their matter today.

The case of Brown vs. Davidson, the plumber's suit, is set down for trial this morning. Attorneys for both sides asked Governor Dole to call a meeting

that the case go over, as they were engaged in a spindrift case in Judge Gear's court. Judge Estee replied that while the Circuit Court was very likely of more importance than the United States Court, yet in view of the fact that he had a jury waiting to go to work Monday morning, a continuance was impossible. The case will undoubtedly be opened at the beginning of court this morning.

#### IN CIRCUIT COURT.

Circuit Court was busy with criminal matters Saturday morning. Thirty-three prisoners were arraigned but pleas were entered in only half that number of cases. The only matter of interest was George Wade's kick at being compelled to walk through the streets to the court house. He contended to Judge Gear that unnecessary indignity was imposed by such a procedure and that he felt the disgrace keenly. The Court soothed his feelings with the remark that only dangerous prisoners were compelled to ride in the wagon, and he should feel highly complimented at being allowed to walk. J. M. Carroll, who pleaded guilty to a charge of a suit of clothes valued at six dollars, was sent to prison for one hour. He had already served nearly six months waiting for the grand jury to consider his case.

Kahilaao also entered a plea and will be sentenced today. The remainder of the prisoners either pleaded not guilty or asked for further time to plead.

#### NEW SUITS.

Christina Morgan has filed suit in the Circuit Court asking an absolute divorce from Henry Morgan, to whom she alleges she was married in California in January, 1886. Non-support is the ground given in her application, and she states that during the five years of their marriage her husband has spent less than ten dollars for clothes for her. During that time she alleges that he bought her only three dresses of the total value of seven dollars, and two shirt waists, for which he paid \$2.25. She complains further that he failed to provide her with footwear, and whenever she wished to go on the street she was compelled to borrow her mother's shoes. And all this too when she was earning three dollars per day.

Hamamoto has filed suit against Seago, demanding an accounting of partnership, and claiming the sum of \$1,250.

#### COURT NOTES.

Dr. G. E. Cofer has filed a petition in the Circuit Court asking that the suit over the title of Quarantine Island be transferred to the United States Court. He claims that the United States is in reality the defendant in the action, and he is the only head of the quarantining service, holding no interest in the property in dispute. He further alleges that the amount involved exceeds \$2,000, and that the parties to the suit are citizens of different states, the plaintiff, of Kansas and the defendant of Virginia. In conclusion he sets out that the issues of the case depend upon the construction of the United States statutes and of the constitution.

A bill of exceptions has been filed in the case of J. F. Morgan vs. F. C. Bettors, and the matter will be taken to the Supreme Court. This is the famous \$3.50 case, involving the question of auctioneer's rights.

Evelyn Nichols Bidwell, a minor, has asked for an order directing Jonathan Shaw to pay over to her all property of the Bidwell estate, she having reached her majority. An answer has been filed setting out a portion of the will of the deceased, which provides that the daughter is to receive the estate only upon her reaching the age of twenty, or at the time of her marriage. In the meantime the property is to be invested in safe securities, the income to be used for the daughter's education.

An order to show cause has been issued to Joseph Lightfoot in the matter of the King minors. An order was made a month ago increasing the allowance of the children to \$5 per month to execute a certain lease to Mrs. James A. King, and to pay to her as administratrix the money belonging to James King, who is absent from the Territory. Mr. Lightfoot has only complied with the first of these conditions.

#### LOCAL BREVIETIES.

The Court of Fire Claims was still hearing Japanese claimants yesterday.

Bernard & Coy's circus will make a tour of the Islands, leaving next Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton have gone to the coast for a visit of some duration.

Every returning steamer reports rains at Hamakua, and the drought seems likely to give way to flood.

The new caps and badges add to the natty and official appearance of the conductors and motormen of the trolley line.

The fire court considered the claims of Japanese merchants yesterday. The largest was that of Osaki, whose stock of goods was damaged by fumigation.

David Haugh, government forester, returned yesterday from a visit to Hamakua. He reports the fires still burning, but under control, with light showers falling.

The W. G. Hall brought nine Puerto Rican prisoners from Kauai yesterday morning. They were nearly all of them arrested for robberies committed on stores at Waimea and Eleele.

Mrs. Theresa Wilcox, it is announced, will start a newspaper. It will be a mixture, half Hawaiian and half English, and will be given a name showing it to be devoted to the Home Rule cause.

Senator John D. Paris was one of the passengers from Kona, Hawaii, in the Mauna Loa yesterday. He reports general rains on the other Island, and is apparently well satisfied with the outlook.

C. S. Desky has started the making of a road from Pacific Heights down to the historic Kapena Falls, back of the Mausoleum. Mr. Desky intends opening up lots for building purposes along the new road.

The flags are all floating at full mast again, the period of mourning declared by Governor Dole having expired yesterday. The sombre drapings were removed from the Capitol and Judiciary buildings also.

There is a prospect that the suit of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company vs. the schooner Dora Blum, will be settled out of court. A continuance of two weeks was granted by Judge Estee because of this.

The Examiner says that vegetables and fruits in the San Francisco market have gone up in price from 50 to 60 per cent, owing chiefly to the big consignments sent by each departing American steamer to Hawaii.

Attorney General Dole said yesterday that it was quite likely that an appeal to the United States Supreme Court would yet be taken from the decision of Judge Estee in releasing two transition period prisoners on habeas corpus.

Governor Dole has called a meeting

for this morning at 11 o'clock of those interested in the McKinley memorial movement. At that time the names of the committee which is to superintend the work of collecting subscriptions will be announced.

The United States Experiment Station received by the last mail 100 copies of the report of Dr. Stubbs on the agricultural resources of Hawaii. They may be procured by writing to the station, which is in charge of Jared G. Smith.

The Wilder Steamship Company has advanced its passenger rates, as it is stated by the officers of the company that under the old prices the company was operating with positive financial loss. Hereafter the price for a trip between Honolulu and Hana, Hamoa or Kipahulu, will cost \$7 in the cabin. The steerage fare is now \$3 to all ports.

Wray Taylor, commissioner of agriculture, received a letter from a Fresno man, offering to supply yellow-hammer woodpeckers at the rate of a dollar apiece. The department is figuring on the downy species, and the offer will not be accepted. About two hundred will be introduced here if the department at Washington thinks favorable by the idea.

The last performance of the circus for the present, took place last evening. Today the show will be bundled upon a steamer and taken to Hilo for a short engagement. From the Rainy City the show will make a grand tour of Maui, and will return here whenever the other Islands play out. Upon the return here the plan is said to be that a lot be secured in the suburbs, and this used for the tents and show.

An accident to a Rapid Transit car Sunday was fortunately without serious results. On the steep grade from Hackfeld street, the car containing the soldiers was apparently beyond control, and two women on the car ahead became frightened and jumped off to escape impending collision. The military car was stopped in time, and the only injury was a few slight bruises to the women who had jumped from the passenger car.

## ADDS TWO NEW MEN

(Continued from page 1)

Resolved, That the following rule be adopted, namely: Any member of the executive committee, leaving Honolulu or the Territory temporarily shall give his proxy in writing to a member of the Territorial convention, or a member of the last Territorial convention, and in the event of his failure so to do, the remaining members of the executive committee shall appoint a member of the Territorial committee or a member of the last Territorial convention, to act until the return of such member leaving Honolulu or the Territory as aforesaid, the appointed to that effect.

General Weyler, the Spanish minister of war, has introduced a bill reducing by 40,000 the enlistment for 1902.

Sir Thomas Lipton was dined at Chicago by the Chicago Athletic Club, and presented with a loving cup.

A London Stock Exchange report of October 15, was started that Botha had been captured, but no advices to that effect were received from Kitchener.

In Kishenev, Russia, a revolt of students has taken place. In encounters between the students and the police, eleven persons were killed, and thirty-six wounded.

Stewart insisted that as the quorum was now six instead of four, the same difficulty was presented.

Colonel Jones said he was in favor of members of the last convention, and later made an amendment to strike out the convention members clause, confiding the proxy to committee.

Stewart reiterated his belief that the original resolution was proper.

Senator Parker objected to the limitation of the "Island of Oahu" and it was made "Honolulu." In this shape the resolution passed without a dissenting vote.

The question then came up on the naming of the new committee, and Stewart insisted that the rules provided that executive committee men were to be elected by the district committees and said he did not propose that the right to elect should be taken from the Fifth District.

Huddy took the stand that there should be conscientiousness in politics and the Fifth should be recognized, where

there was a long discussion, one full of heat, and Stewart, Kepola and Paris saying that they thought the country should be allowed to vote on the new members as they had voted to authorize them.

After some time an amendment to have the men named from the two city districts and nominated by the members from those districts, made by Stewart, was not even seconded, and then the plan to have the members elected at large passed, the only vote against being Stewart, who asked that his name be put down "no" in capitals.

The Havana Fiscal has recommended that Neely be sentenced for postal frauds, for twenty-five years and six months.

Rathbone, twenty-five years and six months.

Reeves, twenty-four years and six months.

A cable from Colon reports that government forces have defeated a large number of insurgents at Panomme, killing a large number. The government forces had forty killed and wounded, among the latter being Col. Navia. Panomme is now in the hands of the government.

## WIRE FOR THE CABLE BOUGHT

**★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★**

★ NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—It is announced on good authority that the Commercial Cable Company has placed an order for the wire for the cable to the Philippines and will immediately begin the work of construction. George G. Ward, one of the directors of the company, when seen today did not deny the report, but said he was not prepared to make any statement for publication.

**★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★**

## "SLAVEHOLDERS" ARE INDICTED

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday morning brought in eight indictments which are believed to be against the "slaveholders" whom Judge Estee charged them to investigate. No arrests were made yesterday though some will probably follow today.

In six of the cases Judge Estee fixed the bonds at \$1,000 each and in two cases the bail was set at \$2,500.

It is thought that the indictments include some of the former Iwilei residents and there was, it is reported, a sudden departure from the city by some of these people. Bench warrants have been issued by Clerk Maling and will very likely be served today.

The jury was heartily thanked and excused for three weeks.

#### Telegraph Notes.

Manitoba province will have 40,000,000 bushels of wheat for export.

A fire at Beaufort, Tex., destroyed the McFadden block, valued at \$200,000.

Seven Spanish marines were captured and eaten by cannibals on the West coast of Africa.

General Tsien defeated 7,000 rebels of the United Villages, near Hsinho, in the province of Chihli.

H. B. M. S. Indefatigable, which was damaged at Quebec by going ashore, will repair at Halifax.

The Carter-Walcott fight in San Francisco, on the 15th, was a fiasco, the negro claiming a foul.

General Weyler, the Spanish minister of war, has introduced a bill reducing by 40,000 the enlistment for 1902.

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**DO NOT BE DECEIVED!**  
Drink no substitute for  
**KOMEL**  
the pure juice of the grape fruit.

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Tel. 71 Main. Island orders solicited.

**List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.**

**Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24' gauge, 6' wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 6-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.**

**Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoe and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.**

**One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24' gauge, four 22' drivers, 40' wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.**

**One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.**

**Four hundred CANE CARS.**

**Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.**

**Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler pattern.**

**Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same.**

**This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order.**

**The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.**

**The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.**

**Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.**

**Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Kauhulu wharf, Maui.**

## ROADS AND BUILDINGS

### In Lahaina and Wailuku Are Very Bad.

The Wailuku and Lahaina districts on the island of Maui are sadly in need of further appropriations to put the roads, bridges and public buildings in the condition they should be. J. H. Boyd, superintendent of Public Works, and Marston Campbell, his assistant, returned yesterday on the Claudine from a five days' tour of investigation and they report a frightful condition of affairs as regards the matters coming under the supervision of their department. Mr. Boyd has already planned ways and means to relieve the most pressing needs and will ask the next legislature for large appropriations to carry on the improvements which are absolutely necessary.

The results of the visit and the recommendations to be made were told to an Advertiser reporter yesterday by Mr. Boyd, who is fully convinced that stringent measures are necessary to adopt the plans for improvements, as outlined by Mr. Campbell and himself.

#### THE WAILUKU RESERVOIR.

"We reached Wailuku Tuesday," said Mr. Boyd in recounting the incidents and purposes of the trip, "and were the guests of Circuit Judge Kalua while there. At 9 o'clock Wednesday morning Mr. Campbell and myself made a visit of inspection to the reservoir, which had been reported as needing immediate attention. We found that the report of the affair had not been exaggerated. The cement work all around the bottom of the reservoir had been cracked, and there were also large cracks in the side. By taking a pick we could easily break through the cement to the concrete. The trouble was that sufficiently good cement had not been used, and the workmen had failed to tamp the concrete so as to make the foundation solid. The walls of the reservoir had been built in sections, and instead of the whole side being cemented at one time, there were joints between, as the concrete did not overlap each section. Naturally the crack opened after a while. The bottom also was of clay foundation, and when the water got to it, it bulged and lifted the concrete up. We had all these cracks cemented, and left instructions to fill the reservoir only to half its depth, to prevent further damage, until it can be newly cemented. I shall ask an appropriation from the legislature to re-concrete the entire reservoir. It will cost about \$15,000 to put it in proper shape. For the present the reservoir will hold, with the repairs that have been made. We also found that cement had been used to connect the joints of piping, and left instructions to change this, and use lead. Otherwise the pipes may break apart any time, under heavy pressure.

#### ROADS ARE ABOOMINABLE.

"The roads and bridges in the Wailuku district are abominable and it will take a good deal of money to put them in proper shape again. How much it will cost has not been estimated yet.

"The road from Wailuku to Maalaea is also in bad shape and it will require an expenditure of \$30,000 to make it as it should be. The legislature appropriated only \$5,000 for the purpose but that is hardly a drop in the bucket. The bad state of this road is due to the washouts of last February, and the condition of things in the district is not the fault of the road board, but is owing to the lack of funds. The road board has an immense amount of road to care for, larger than here in Honolua because it connects so many isolated portions. The hauling on this account is expensive.

#### THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

"The court house there is a disgrace to any ten-cent town in the United States, the sheriff's office likewise. The lock-up, it is dignified there by being called a prison, is unfit for human habitation, and in fact the condition of the building and prison is very deplorable.

They lock up prisoners condemned for serious crimes in the same cell with drunks and petty offenders, awaiting trial. The Sheriff (Galdwin) informed me that at times they were compelled to put from eight to twelve men in a room eight by seven feet, on account of there being insufficient room to lock up the convicted men.

#### POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"On Thursday afternoon Judge Kalua gave a picnic at his home residence for Mr. Campbell and myself, which partook of the nature of a mass meeting, when citizens expressed the needs of their district. The people of Wailuku asked the intentions of the government in regard to road improvements, etc., and I outlined as far as possible the policy of the Public Works Department to do whatever was possible for immediate relief in view of the limited means at the disposal of the government. All necessary improvements are to be carried out as soon as the money becomes available.

#### BRIDGE PROPPED UP.

"The bridge there is also in need of repair, but has been propped up, and is safe for travel, for the present, at least. It is in better condition than the bridge at Hilo, as the citizens have seen to it that it was strengthened.

#### MAALAEA WHARF DANGEROUS.

"We left Wailuku Friday morning on the way to Lahaina, and on the way examined the Maalaea wharf, which we discovered was held up by only half a dozen piles. The rest are all loose and worm-eaten, the wharf needs immediate attention, otherwise it is liable to be washed away. It requires planking and piling, and this work will be done as soon as possible. The cost will be about \$500.

#### LIGHTHOUSE FOR MAALAEA.

"The lighthouse facilities are no better than the light from a public hack,

and is hardly distinguishable from the lamps of a vehicle. It is dangerous for the Inter-Island steamers to land by that light. We intend to erect a new lighthouse on steel stands there, further inland than the old lighthouse. It will be higher, however, probably forty feet above the sea level.

#### ROAD CONDITIONS.

"The road from Maalaea to the boundary of Lahaina was found to be in a very good condition. The road from that point to the bottom of the hill, towards Olowalu, needs attention, more especially the last half mile. The roads in Lahaina proper are in fair condition, but in the surrounding country they are no better than those in Wailuku district; the bridges are in a similar condition.

#### MASS MEETING AT LAHAINA.

"Friday evening there was a general mass meeting at the courthouse in the Lahaina district, in which the assembled citizens were informed of the policy of the government. They were told that the government would do all in its power for the benefit of the district in the matter of roads and bridges, and in obtaining pure water for the residents of the town.

#### NEW RESERVOIR TO BE BUILT.

"It was the general consensus of opinion that a reservoir should be erected in Lahaina, as the water now used by the residents there is insanitary, and contaminated by filth, caused by stagnant water holes, and the seepage from cesspools through the ground to the wells dug by the people for water purposes. They were assured that their claims and wants would be laid before the government, and if possible, the appropriation for the reservoir of \$30,000, would be made immediately available for that purpose.

"On Saturday we examined the location of the proposed waterworks and also looked into the complaints of the people in regard to the contamination of the water. We found the household water supply to be worse even than represented at the mass meeting, and if possible, the government should use every effort to immediately supply pure water in this district. The site for the reservoir was selected on a portion of the Board of Education property, known as Lahainaluna School, and there is an abundant supply of water, not only for all the needs of the town of Lahaina, but also for irrigation of the school premises and plantation.

#### LAHAINA PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

"The courthouse grounds and public buildings in Lahaina were thoroughly investigated and found to be in a very bad condition, needing the immediate attention of the government. To neglect these repairs for another year would mean an additional cost of from three to four times the expenditure required if the work was done now.

The Lahaina wharf and buoys were found to be in a good condition. It was ascertained from the residents of Lahaina, as well as from sea captains that the taking of sand from in front of the government building yard, has helped to deepen the landing very greatly.

#### SANITARY CONDITIONS.

"Although the sanitary conditions of Lahaina are not under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works, the complaints of residents were so numerous and prolonged that we were induced to make an investigation. We found that in several localities the conditions were no better than in the renowned Kewalo district; in fact, they were very much worse, as the residents of Kewalo are provided with water for household purposes from the government mains and artesian wells, while in Lahaina the residents depend mostly upon wells dug within a few yards of stagnant water pools. Further than that, the school children have either to drink from this stagnant water during the time they are at school, or else go without until they find their way to the plantation water supply after school hours.

"On Saturday evening we enjoyed a meal at the residence of Col. John Richardson, who was celebrating in honor of the twentieth birthday anniversary of his eldest daughter. A number of passengers from the Claudine, upon which we returned, were also his guests, besides a large number of the people of Lahaina."

#### Boyd and Campbell on Maui.

In response to an urgent wireless message sent by Supt. W. E. Bal, superintendent of the Wailuku Water Works, Supt. Boyd, accompanied by Mr. Campbell, arrived on the Claudine to look into the damaged condition of the Wailuku reservoir.

It is evident to anyone who examines the injury that the whole trouble lies in the fact that the cement lining of the reservoir was defective, and that no amount of patching or filling in will cure the defect. The only thing to be done is to take out the present coat of cement and put in a coat that will stand. There is no money in the treasury for this purpose at present. Mr. Boyd was asked why some of the surplus earnings of the Wailuku and Kahului Water Works could not be applied to the purpose and he replied that red tape and the auditor's office stood in the way of prompt action. The imperative need for immediate repairs to the reservoir will, it is hoped, lead to early means being adopted to re-cement the reservoir—Maui News.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Recently, in Waiakoa, Kula, water has been selling at the rate of 5 cents for a 5-gallon tin.

Sunday, the 20th, the steamer California arrived in Kahului, from Honolulu, and after taking on board 23,300 sacks of Spreckelsville sugar, sailed for Delaware breakwater on Wednesday night, the 23d.

Rev. Mr. Thwing, of Honolulu, will preach at the Pala Foreign Church tomorrow, the 27th.

Arthur D. Baldwin, Esq., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin.

Mrs. W. O. Smith returns to Honolulu today, after a brief visit to her daughter, at Hamakuaupoko.

During the week from an inch to three or four inches of rain have fallen in different localities in Central Maui.

#### Enterprise for Hilo.

The steamer Enterprise, which came from the Eastern coast a few months ago with coal, and subsequently made a trip to Panama and back under charter to the Panama Railroad Company, before a large audience. His subject was the "Catholic Church," its authority as the true church having been granted it by St. Peter, and successively by him to the Pope of the Catholic Church.

Mrs. Jackson continued to conduct the case for the defense. She was clothed in a soiled drugged white silk robe. The woman evidently had a powerful influence over the Adams girl, and leaned over the dock and gazed fixedly at the witness, evidently with the hope of intimidating her or re-establishing her hypnotic influence, but the girl frustrated her efforts.

Mrs. Jackson demanded a chair, and seating herself in a corner of the dock, interrupted the witness with irrelevant questions and objections until the court ordered her to desist.

The testimony, which was of the vilest character, related to the indignity which the witness had suffered at the hands of the male prisoner, while she was a neophyte of the Orthodox Unity under the promise that she would become a reincarnation of the Virgin Mary. The witness testified that she was fully under the prisoner's influence at the time that she believed his claims of divine parentage.

At the close of the morning session

Mrs. Jackson demanded of the court

the return of the money taken from the prisoners by the authorities when they were arrested, but the court refused to grant her request. Mrs. Jackson also referred to William T. Stead's recent repudiation of any knowledge of the prisoner, calling him "The detestable pro-Boer," and said Detective Inspector Kane possessed half a dozen letters which had been written by Mr. Stead to the accused.

#### PASTURE FIRE.

On Saturday evening, the 19th, a pasture fire on the White side of Kahakuloa Point, presented a most brilliant spectacle. It extended three or four miles in length, and from the road up the slope of the West Maui mountains, green and moist vegetation.

No serious damage was done, except the temporary loss of pasture to the Wailuku Sugar Company. By daylight Sunday morning the fire had either burned itself out or been extinguished.

#### FATHER BOARMAN.

Last evening, the 25th, the celebrated priest, Father Boarmann, gave a lecture in the Wailuku Catholic Church, before a large audience. His subject was the "Catholic Church," its authority as the true church having been granted it by St. Peter, and successively by him to the Pope of the Catholic Church.

The Enterprise will be the first and only steamer to ply regularly on the San Francisco-Hilo route, and in addition to a cargo of about 3,000 tons freight, will be able to accommodate numerous passengers.

Captain Frederick Miller, who was in command of the Associated Press dispatch boat at the battle of Makaaoa, Hana, Maui, said his

company's name is retained in command.

The steamer is to be furnished with a refrigerating plant, and modern staterooms will be added to the vessel, which is comparatively new, attractive in appearance, and said to be exceedingly seaworthy.

The Enterprise will be laid up here about two months undergoing the proposed alterations.—S. F. Chronicle.

#### POSING FOR EFFECT.

Diss De Barr and Her Husband in the Dock.

#### THE NEWS OF LAHAINA TOWN

The second meeting of the West Maui Teachers' Association was held at the school house on Friday evening, Oct. 18.

Prof. E. H. Carleton was president pro tem, and Miss A. Z. Hadley performed the duties of secretary.

Voted that McMurray's Methods be selected for study as soon as a supply of books can be obtained. On motion of Prof. W. E. Reavis, it was voted that the temporary officers be made permanent.

Voted that at the next meeting "The Merchant of Venice" be taken up.

Voted that Prof. J. P. Looney be the leader of the class.

Voted that meetings be held every two weeks.

A program was then rendered as follows:

Music, by three of the Lahainaluna students;

reading, by Rev. J. Weymouth; song, by the Lahainaluna boys; paper, on "Japanese Art," by Miss Fanny L. Barker, principal of the Kindergarten; song, by Misses Auld and Taylor and William K. Hoopl; "The Holy Grail," Prof. Looney; instrumental trio; reading, "Anglo-Saxon Grit," Miss A. Z. Hadley; song, by the scholars.

On motion of Mr. Reavis it was voted

that all persons interested in the work of the Association be invited to attend the meetings.

Adjourned to Friday evening, Nov. 1, at 7:30.

The Lahainaluna Seminary is in a flourishing condition, and about fifty pupils are in attendance. The scholars are now dressed more carefully than, in former years.

Special improvements are noticeable in the departments of chemistry,

physics and language. Further progress

is to be made in the departments of history and geography.

On motion of Prof. Looney it was voted

that the school be adjourned at 8:30.

Adjourned to Friday evening, Nov. 1, at 7:30.

# SUNDAY WILL BE NOISY

At Least That is  
the Present  
Talk.

(From Saturday's daily.)

**C**HAPTER 35.—VIOLATING THE SABBATH. Section 316. Whoever wilfully interrupts or disturbs any religious assembly or assembly for religious worship, whether such offender commit such offense within or without the place of assembly, and whether such offense be committed on the Lord's Day, or at any other time, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than thirty days, or by fine not exceeding \$15, in the discretion of the court.

Section 317. ALL LABOR ON SUNDAY IS FORBIDDEN, excepting works of necessity or mercy, in which are included all labor that is needful for the good order, health, comfort or safety of the community, or for the protection of property from unforeseen disaster, or danger of destruction or injury, or which may be required for the prosecution of or attendance upon religious worship, or for the furnishing of opportunities of reading or study. Provided, however, that on Sunday until 9 o'clock in the morning burkers ships may be kept open and fresh meat and fresh fish may be sold and delivered; that until 9 o'clock in the morning and after 5 o'clock in the afternoon milk may be delivered, and cattle, sheep and swine may be slaughtered; that during the entire day meals may be sold, to be eaten on the premises where sold or served elsewhere, by caterers; drugs, medicines and surgical appliances may be sold, personal baggage may be conveyed to and from vessels leaving or arriving at port on that day; that the railroads may on Sunday carry passengers to connect with the steamers, and public carriages, horse cars and licensed shore-boats may convey passengers for hire, and that all labor which may be lawfully performed on Sunday shall be conducted, as far as possible, SO AS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHT OF THE COMMUNITY AND OF EACH INDIVIDUAL TO QUIET AND REPOSE.

Section 318. ALL PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS, SPORTS, SHOWS AND GAMES ON SUNDAY ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN, and no one shall prosecute or take part in any recreation, amusement, sport or game not of a public character, on Sunday, in such a manner as to interfere with the right of the community and of each individual to quiet and repose.

Section 319. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 317 or 318 shall, on conviction, be fined not over \$50, or be imprisoned not over thirty days.

Section 320. No person shall serve or execute any civil process on Sunday, and any such service or execution shall be void.

Section 321. Sunday within the meaning of the provisions of this act, is the first day of the week, and includes the time between the midnight preceding and the midnight following the same day.

Section 322. No keeper of a viewing house, restaurant or coffee shop, shall keep his house, restaurant or coffee shop open after 7 o'clock on Sabbath afternoon.

Section 323. Anyone violating section 322 shall be fined, on conviction before any district magistrate, not more than \$100 nor less than \$20 for each offense, in the discretion of the court.

"Camp Roosevelt" is the name by which this year's camp of the National Guard of Hawaii at Manoa will be known," said Colonel Jones last evening. "All preparations for the target practice were completed yesterday, and the soldiers will be ready for an early start this evening."

Yesterday Governor Dole received the ministerial petition protesting against the holding of a sham battle on Sunday, but after consultation with Col. J. W. Jones he decided to allow the camp to be held. In the evening other petitions circulated among laymen were also presented. The men were dismissed. Colonel Jones addressed them briefly, reminding them of their duties, and outlining the plan for the encampment and target practice.

Honolulu, H. T., Oct. 24, 1901.  
To his Honor, Stanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii:

Dear Sir.—We, the undersigned, protest against the National Guard of this Territory being allowed to have artillery practice and sham battles on Sundays. We believe that few, if any, precedents can be found for such action in any other of the States or Territories of the United States.

Therefore, we call your attention to the proposed official exercises of the National Guard of Hawaii on Sunday next, and do most respectfully ask that you, as the official head of the National Guard, issue orders countermanding the proposed desecration of the Sabbath.

Governor Dole's reasons for the refusal last night to heed the ministerial protest are given as follows:

"I have received one petition, which comes from the clergy of the city, requesting that no sham battles be held on Sunday. As the military exercises in question are not a sham battle, but rather have the nature of target practice, I saw no reason for granting the request."

When the governor was informed that other petitions had been formulated and would probably be handed to him very soon, he replied, that in that case he would not be able to give his final decision before these petitions had been seen by him.

Colonel Jones, speaking of the protest of the Ministerial Union yesterday said:

"I cannot see why the people waited until all arrangements for the camp had been made before they entered their protest. Our intention of going into camp on Sunday had been announced for over a month in the public press. Practically and technically this is not a violation of the Sabbath law. The National Guard is a branch of the government, organized to assist in the preservation of the peace."

"The drill and camp on Sunday is not an amusement. It is business with the

# COMMERCIAL NEWS

ARRING the notification of the proposed reduction of the dividend of Oahu plantation company, from \$1.00 to fifty cents a share, there has been an unusually weak market during the past week, though the quotations show little change. The falling off of Oahu under the stress of the changing conditions which came with the dividend cut brought that stock down to \$110, according to some authorities, though there was a sale only at \$100. The most decided action was in Waialua, where the stock which had been at \$69 for some time past fell away to \$50, that quotation being established through the sale of only five shares. There is more stock in the market waiting for a buyer at that figure but it is a small stock and there is little doubt but the offering is due to a squeeze.

The banner sale of the week was of a block of 100 shares of Ewa which is holding up to the ordinary figure of \$25, despite small and large transfers. There was a small sale of 10 Waimanalo, the figure being \$162.50 which is an advance of \$2.50 a share over the last made sale and the readiness with which the shares were bought shows that there is something like ready cash loose for investment in good paying shares. The buying of \$5,000 Oahu plantation bonds at par, when the bonds have only three years yet to run, seems to indicate that there will be no difficulty in the future in finding what might be called a free market for dividend payers. The outlook is for poor business for some time to come.

## REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

There is little doing in real estate, probably from the same reason that the stock market is quiet. The only matter of moment was the giving of a trust deed by W. M. Campbell. The trust is formed for the reason that the money market is so slow that the payments could not be arranged for the buildings now under construction and this plan will conserve the interest of the builder. There are yet some details to be arranged and when these are finished there will be advanced all the money and materials for the completion of the seven houses which the contractor has in course of erection. There is a belief that the result of the offering of these houses to the public will develop just what is the limit of the market at this time. These houses will be ready for occupancy within the month and are said to be of the best that have been built by this contractor.

The contract for the proposed Swanzy residence on the Manoa road, Ewa, of the street, will be let within a short time. The lowest bid is above \$22,000 and the building will be one of the handsomest in the city. There will be nothing done soon in the matter of the proposed Waity block on King street, owing to the absence of the owner in the States, for a prolonged stay. This block will be, when completed, of only two stories and will extend from the market to the new building. There will be an ornamental character imparted to the front, which will make the block a credit to the architect.

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## RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT FOR KALIHI EXTENSION

CONTRACTS for the building of the Kalihi extension of the Rapid Transit electric road were signed yesterday afternoon. The contract calls for the completion of one and nineteen-tenths miles of the road, from King street and Liliha to the Fertilizer Works, within ten weeks, but the contract is made as of November 1st. This goes to the contractor, J. S. Makee, an opportunity to get ready for the taking up of the work. It is understood that he will push his contract through at once, with a hope that the most of the work will be well out of the way before there are any heavy winter rains.

The bond furnished by Contractor Makee is signed by H. L. Kerr and the Von Hamm-Young Company as sub-set for the work to Makee.

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members of the National Guard. The target practice with the regiment as a unit, is no more than has been done regularly on Sunday by companies and battalions, and there has never been any complaint. Target practice on Sunday is no worse than yacht races or shooting matches, and there has never been anything said of that.

"It the boys could have any other day for regimental target practice they would take it, but nearly all of them have to work, and could not afford to lose even one day."

"As far as the noise disturbing any one is concerned, I do not think there will be any of that. Last Sunday the battalion had target practice in Manoa Valley, and there was not the slightest complaint."

The members of the National Guard received their final instructions last evening at the Drillshed. All day yesterday army headquarters presented a busy appearance, as officers and men hurried to put the finishing touches on uniforms and equipment. Five wagon loads of equipage were despatched yesterday morning to the site of the camp, in charge of a detail of ten men. The men turned out in full force last night for final inspection. The officers were well satisfied with the result, every man appearing in uniform and answering in the affirmative when questioned as to whether or not he had been properly equipped with uniform, knapsack, etc. Just before the men were dismissed Colonel Jones addressed them briefly, reminding them of their duties, and outlining the plan for the encampment and target practice.

"But your father, the chief, has a large line one," said Pola. "But that is not mine. I have the box presented to me by your high-chief goodness. It has a little cover, and there is a wish to put the sun shadow of Tuatala, our beloved chief whom we all revere, but I more than the others because he was the head of my clan."

"To be sure," I said, and looked about for a photograph. I found a picture cut from a weekly paper, one I remembered that Mr. Stevenson himself had particularly disliked. He would have been pleased had he seen the scornful way Pola threw the picture on the floor.

"I will not have that!" he cried. "It is pig-faced. It is not the shadow of our chief." He leaned against the door and went.

"I have nothing else, Pola," I protested. "Truly, if I had another picture of Tuatala I would give it up to you." He brightened up at once. "There is the one in the smokingroom," he said, "where he walks back and forth. That pleases me, for it looks like him." He referred to an oil painting of Mr. Stevenson by Sargent. I explained that I could not give him that. "Then I will take the round one," he said. "That last was the bronze bust by St. Gaudens. I must have laughed involuntarily, for he went out deeply hurt. Hearing a strange noise the hall an hour or so later, I opened the door and discovered Pola lying on his face, weeping bitterly.

"What are you crying about?" I asked.

"The shadow, the shadow," he sobbed. "I want the sun-shadow of Tuatala."

I knocked at my mother's door across the hall, and at the sight of that tear-stained face her heart melted and she was given the last photograph we had, which he wrapped in a banana leaf, tying it carefully with a ribbon of grass.

## A WORD TO TRAVELERS.

The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Rev. George Wallace, formerly an Episcopal rector here, and well liked by both factions in the church, is locally mentioned with favor for the missionary bishopric.

Money is a good thing. It is a foolish affectation to deny it. But it is not the only good thing, and after a certain amount has been amassed it ceases to be the chief even of material good things. It is far better, for instance, to do well a bit of work which is well worth doing—Speech to Young Men, December 31, 1900.

## CALL FOR MEETING INVALID

Baldwin Said to Be  
Without Any  
Authority.

(From Saturday's daily.)

SOME one seems to have bought a "gold brick," if the gossip of the politicians has foundation. Upon this foundation is built the statement that there can be no meeting of the Republican Territorial Committee called for four o'clock Monday afternoon, but only a "conference."

The fact was brought out yesterday, according to two members of the committee, that the call sent out, was not signed by the chairman of the committee at all. The call was drawn by Stewart, left with Cooke and signed by H. P. Baldwin. Now it appears, though the only authority is the recollection of members of the committee, that the chairman of the committee is still J. A. Kennedy, who is as well the chairman of the executive committee.

The matter was sprung upon the secretary of the committee, Marshal Hendry, after he had retired for the night and had not access to his records and so he could not settle the matter with definiteness. A leading member of the committee however said that there had been a most distressing mistake, and that there could be no question but the call was without binding force. The statement was made that the committee had selected J. A. Kennedy as chairman of the executive committee, and that he became a member of that body through the fact that he was the chairman of the Territorial committee.

The same member has dug up the fact that the convention provided for the executive committee specifically, putting in its resolution that the body should be made up of two members from Hawaii, one each from Maui and Kauai and four from Oahu, with the addition of the chairman of the central committee. This it was said last evening, anticipated the general rules of the convention, adopted for the government of the party, and that despite the fact that there was a clause which gives to the committee power to change the rules, there was a doubt as to the right of the committee to make an alteration as to undo something done by the convention direct.

This view would operate just as does the calling of the committee together by an outsider, in that there would be nothing of value leading to a settlement of the discussion over the membership of the executive committee possible. There are members of the committee, however, who believe that the power given them to change the rules as they wish, was not meant to be without effect, and that if they believe they should have the full executive committee, they should not hesitate to use their power.

The other horn of the dilemma seems to be as hard to hold. This is a selection for committee-man in the place of Cooch, absent from the Territory. There is no rule covering this phase of the case, and there would have to be new legislation if anything should be done. There has been a suggestion that the vacancy be filled temporarily, the appointment to hold until the return of the actor-minstrel-political-light from his starting tour, when it is understood will follow the close of the Buffalo Exposition. There have been some names discussed in this connection, among them Henry Waterhouse, E. R. Stackpole, collector of customs, S. C. Dwight and C. M. White.

There is understood to have been a general response from the members of the central committee, indicating that there will be more than a quorum of the committee here by Monday. As there is no vice chairman, there will be some trouble in doing anything, and the added fact that the call for the meeting was issued when Mr. Kennedy was still in the city and that nothing was said about the fatal change of title at that time. It is said in explanation that it was a fact that during the meeting of the Legislature when there were conferences of the Republicans held, Mr. Baldwin was asked to act and did act as chairman. This went on until there seemed to grow up a feeling that he was the actual chairman, and in this way the call was sent to him for signature.

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Admittance will be without cards. Those receptions are intended for ladies and the President will not be in evidence, nor will the cabinet officers detract from the interest peculiar to the feminine world. The hours will be from 3 to 5. These Saturday receptions will not be held during the official season, but will probably be resumed after Easter. Mrs. Roosevelt has selected Friday as her day at home for the official world. She will establish a new custom by welcoming guests on the second floor, in the family drawing-room. The other mistresses of the White House used the conventional suite off the East Room.

California mules are being exported to the Fiji Islands.

# Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B.—of L.—sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, soothes irritation, relieves surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy soap, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay irritation, inflammation, and irritation, and sooth and heal, and CUTICURA BISOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair" free. POTTER DRUG and CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U. S. A.

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